



UPSIDE
ALLENTOWN

Quality of Life Survey Results

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Appendix B is not included in this printing.

Executive Summary

This report presents detailed measurement of residents' quality of life perceptions four years into the implementation of the City of Allentown's Center City revitalization efforts. The project is part of the on-going assessment of these efforts and was prepared for Upside Allentown.

A 4-page, 23-item questionnaire was developed to survey Center City Allentown residents. In order to measure the quality of life of residents living in the Upside Allentown (UA) zone, the survey instrument measured multiple factors that impact one's quality of life including perceptions of the physical appearance of the area; the availability, quality, and variety of community services; personal safety; and perception of inclusion. The survey was mailed to every household within the Upside Allentown area in May 2017. In order to obtain a representative sample of residents, completed surveys were tracked to monitor response rates for each census tract/block group. Door to door surveying in low response neighborhoods and participation at community events ensured a represented sample. The analysis is based off of 703 completed surveys.

The main results of this study are as follows:

- results suggest optimism that residents recognize that the redevelopment efforts are improving Center City as 60% of survey participants said that in the last three years, Center City has "Improved some" or "Improved a lot" compared to only 17% saying that Center City declined.
- When asked "Overall, considering everything, how satisfied would you say you are living in Center City," a higher percentage (42%) of respondents said "satisfied" or "very satisfied", compared to 27% reporting "dissatisfied" or "very dissatisfied." It is important to note that nearly as many people were "neutral" (28%) about their level of satisfaction.
- Results are mixed for the question, "To what extent do you feel a part of the new development in the downtown area"? Nearly one-third answered "not at all" to this question while 37% reported feeling a part of the redevelopment "some" to "a great extent".
- The same percentage of residents (39%) said "yes" and "no" to the question, "If you had a choice, would you continue to live in the Center City area?" About one-fifth selected that they are "not sure."

Three themes emerged from the results and the questions related to each theme are synthesized below.

- **The Quality of Services and Opportunities for Children**
Nearly two-thirds of survey respondents said that Center City was a "poor" to "average" place to raise children. The level of dissatisfaction covers the entire region. This level of

response is related, in part to perceptions of child care as 55% of those rating the quality of child care in Center City ranked it as “poor” to “average” and 57% rated affordability as “poor” to “average”. Females were significantly more likely to rate the child care items as “poor”. Because many respondents indicated that someone was not fully employed due to the availability of child care, this remains an important economic issue for families.

The low level of satisfaction is due to the perceptions of the school system as over 58% of respondents rated access to quality education “poor” or “average”. Hispanic residents were significantly more favorable than non-Hispanic residents regarding access to quality education. The availability of facilities for recreation, particularly active, such as basketball, soccer, gym, baseball and playgrounds, was rated “poor” or “average” by 47% of respondents. Hispanic residents and those 53 or under rated active recreation more unfavorably than other groups. Several respondents to the open ended questions noted a need for more activities for children, which would require community investments beyond city services to improve this measure.

- **Community/Neighborhood Appeal**

One of the first indications of this area of concern was the fact that many residents, when asked what they liked least about living in Center City, wrote in issues of street and sidewalk cleanliness. More home owners rated the sidewalks as “poor” compared to renters. When asked specifically about the overall appearance and cleanliness of Center City, 66% rated it as “poor” or “average” and provided specific details related to this issue when asked about how to improve. Non-Hispanic residents and those under 53 were more likely to rate overall appearance as “poor”. Overall appearance is also tied to the condition of streets, sidewalks, including street trees and street lighting, which were rated “poor” or “average” by over one-half of residents across the region.

Parking is also tied to Center City’s appearance. While efforts are being made to increase the number of available parking spots to ease the lack of parking (77% of respondents to the survey rated parking availability “poor” to “average”), issues of double parking and illegal parking were frequently mentioned as problematic. Streets lined with illegally parked cars pose a safety risk and are less attractive to residents. Because one’s perception of appearance is shaped by all of our senses, not only sight, the many comments that were made about noise pollution, particularly from automobiles, must be considered as a factor impacting one’s quality of life.

While over one-half of respondents selected their own home as one of the things that they liked best about living in Center City, a higher percentage of respondents rated the quality of homes as “poor” to “average”. In several census tracts over 60% of residents were unfavorable about the quality. They are also dissatisfied with the variety of housing options available across Center City, as most residences are attached row homes and very few

detached houses and varying architectural styles. Because the median income of residents living in Center City is below the median of the city as a whole, county, or state, individuals having difficulty affording their monthly rent or mortgage are unable to keep up with home repairs or make home improvements. Surveys results indicate that housing affordability is challenging across Center City as 56% report it as “poor” to “average”. Non-Hispanic residents and home owners were more likely to rate affordability as “average” or “good.”

- **Community Relations and Public Safety**

One indication that community residents do not feel a connection to one another is the fact that one-third of respondents selected “my neighbors” when asked to choose from a list of options that they liked the least about living in Center City. Their perceptions of their neighbors might be tied to their concerns about cleanliness but also how open and accepting residents are to people of diverse backgrounds, cultures or disability status. For example, when asked to rate Center City as an open and accepting place for people of diverse backgrounds, 38% rated it as “poor” to “average”. A large number of residents spoke directly to feelings of racism in their remarks about how to improve Center City, as noted above, and there appears to be a desire for people to want to come together and engage in more social activities. In fact 54% of respondents rated the opportunity to engage in social activities with neighbors or through community organizations and social clubs as “poor” to “average”.

Neighborhood relationships are typically tied to an individual’s sense of security. However, in this sample, nearly as many people feel safe in Center City, in general, as they do in their own neighborhoods. While they feel safer across the region during the day in close proximity to their home and the larger area, there is only a small difference between respondent’s perceptions of safety in Center City versus their neighborhood (56% vs. 47% reporting feeling very unsafe). In addition, home owners in Center City were more likely than renters to feel very unsafe in their neighborhoods after dark. These results could be due, in part, to a lack of social cohesion within the community. It could also be due to the high number of residents reporting drug sales and drug use in their neighborhoods noted in an earlier section. The perceived lack of adequate street lighting also may lead to a high level of dissatisfaction with condition of public safety as 42% of residents rated the condition as “poor” or “average”. With over 48% of residents reporting that safety in the community a key concern about living in Center City, this measure will require multiple methods of engagement to improve current and future residents’ perceptions.

Upside Allentown Quality of Life Survey

August 2017

Introduction and Background

This report presents detailed measurement of residents' quality of life perceptions four years into the implementation of the City of Allentown's Center City revitalization efforts. The project is part of the on-going assessment of these efforts and was prepared for Upside Allentown. Working collaboratively, Upside Allentown brings together leaders from the business community, the city, Allentown School District, and philanthropic and community service organizations to leverage the economic benefits of the city's Neighborhood Improvement Zone in order to improve the quality of life of residents within the city center (see map). The survey was designed to focus on several of Upside Allentown's organizational goals including perceptions of economic and educational opportunities, public infrastructure and public safety, and the quality and availability of other services and amenities.¹

Current redevelopment projects underway are expected to generate economic benefits in the city's premier business district, which has struggled for several decades, having once been an important retail and financial engine of the region. The enabling legislation creating the Allentown Neighborhood Improvement Zone Authority (ANIZDA) is the engine behind revitalization efforts in downtown. The passage of Act 50 of 2009, Act 26 of 2011 and Act 87 of 2012, provide the catalyst for recovery and resulted in the creation of the Neighborhood Improvement Zone. And, according to data available on the Upside Allentown website, there have been many improvements taking place within Center City since 2014 including façade improvements on a number of residential and commercial properties public parks, new senior housing, the transference of several blighted properties to new owners for rehabilitation, and an increase in bicycle police.² In order to capture the perception of residents as change continues, this survey will be replicated over time to assess how revitalization efforts are impacting residents.

Center City Allentown is comprised of over 7,600 households. Available data from the U.S. Census Bureau provides information on Census Tracts within the Upside Allentown area. The area is comprised of 5 full Census tracts and 4 partial tracts. Census data from the 2011-2015 American Community Survey provides a point of comparison for socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the area. As shown in the Table 1, residents of Center City have a lower median income, and higher rate of poverty and unemployment than the city and state. The area also has fewer residents with at least an Associate's Degree. Census tracts between Liberty and Linden Sts. have the highest concentrations of residents below 18 years of age while Census tract 97, which runs along the main business corridor and 9, which is on the eastern end of center city, have higher percentages of individuals 65 and over. Because each of these measures influences a person's quality of life, they should be taken into consideration as survey results are discussed.

¹ *Upside Allentown: Safe and Healthy Neighborhoods*, June 2014,

² *Upside Allentown Second Year Accomplishments, 2015-2016*.

Map 1:

Upside Allentown Program Area by Census Tract

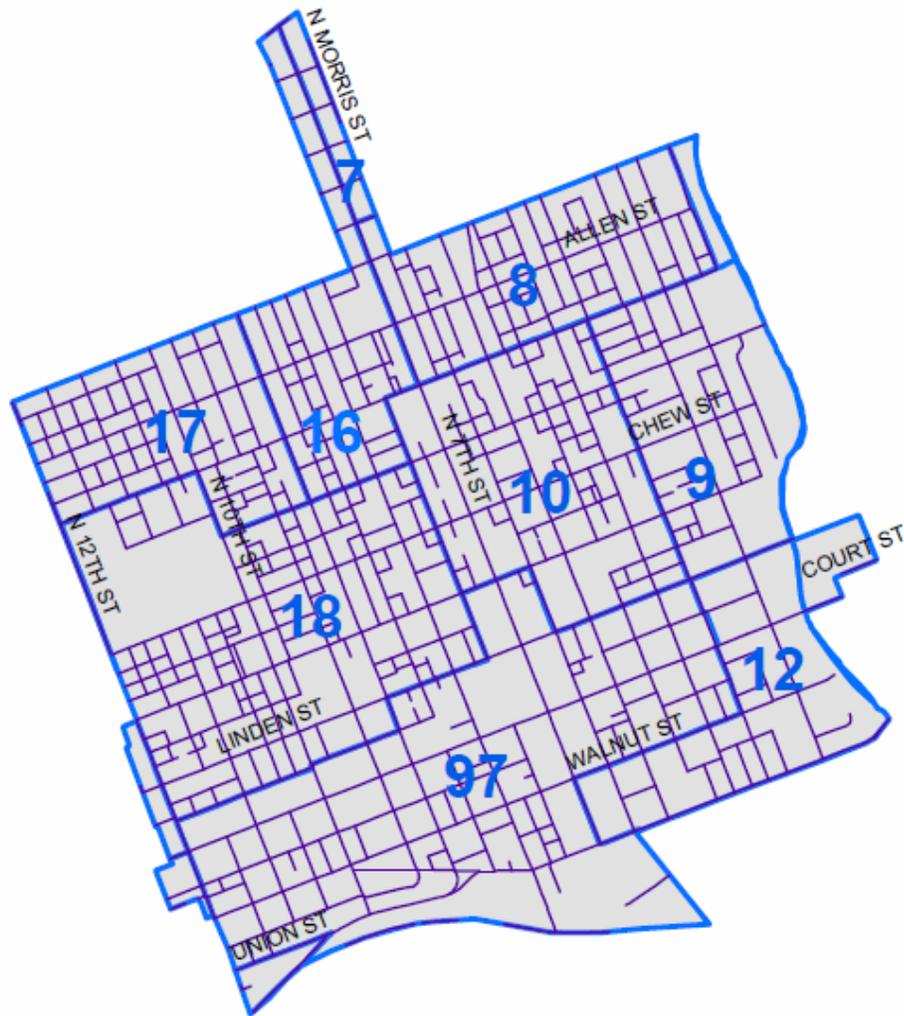


Table 1: Census Tract for Complete Census Tracts within Upside Allentown Region

	Census Tract 8*	Census Tract 9	Census Tract 10	Census Tract 12	Census Tract 16*	Census Tract 17*	Census Tract 18	Census Tract 97	Allentown
Median Household Income	\$20,208	\$29,773	\$18,563	\$30,491	\$29,667	\$36,489	\$26,603	\$16,171	\$36,930
Percent below Poverty Line (All People)	54%	38%	44%	35%	41%	34%	40%	44%	27%
Unemployment Rate	34%	15%	17%	14%	32%	21%	23%	20%	14%
% Disabled aged 18-64	36%	38%	53%	22%	50%	51%	42%	67%	35%
% Associates degree or higher	10%	11%	10%	21%	18%	15%	17%	13%	24%
% Hispanic	69%	61%	75%	53%	68%	72%	61%	56%	47%
% persons under 18	36%	32%	33%	16%	35%	33%	32%	26%	26%
% person 65 or over	7%	10%	6%	7%	4%	9%	6%	12%	12%
% Rental homes	72%	70%	81%	86%	57%	49%	80%	96%	54%

*partial Census tracts in Upside Allentown region (see map). Because only a small portion of Census tract 7 is in this region it is not included in our discussion.

The remainder of this report is organized as follows: the next section outlines our research strategy including discussion of the survey and sampling methods. The results are grouped into 6 content areas: 1) respondents’ reported demographic/socio-economic characteristics; 2) general quality of life perceptions; 3) public infrastructure and safety; 4) other services and amenities; 5) recommended improvements; and 6) summary results and conclusions.

Research Strategy

A 4-page, 23-item paper-and-pencil questionnaire was developed to survey Center City Allentown residents. The questionnaire contained a combination of closed- and open-ended survey items. In order to measure the quality of life of residents living in the UA zone, the survey instrument focused on five key areas: perceptions of the physical appearance of the area; the availability, quality, and variety of services; personal safety; the extent to which residents feel a part of the development; and demographic information including educational attainment and employment status. The survey was printed in English and Spanish. (Appendix A). A cover letter was included with the survey signed by the Director of Planning and Zoning. Residents were also told that their responses would be anonymous and only identifiable by census tract & block group, based on their mailing address. A self-addressed postage-paid envelope was included for survey returns. As an incentive to respond, residents could also complete a self-addressed postage-paid postcard with their mailing address and phone number, and mailed separately to the Community Action Development Corporation of Allentown (CADCA), to be included in a lottery to win bus passes or store gift cards.

The survey was mailed to every household within the Upside Allentown program area in May 2017. Researchers, assisted by staff from the CADCA, administered surveys in person to households in block groups with lower rates of return. Additionally, researchers collected surveys at 3 community events (Movies in the Park at Stevens Park, Make your Mark Allentown at the Art Museum, and Upside Allentown Family Fun Fest at Sacred Heart Hospital) Surveys were also completed at the Sixth Street Shelter and CADCA housing units. A copy of the survey and cover letter are shown in Appendix A.

A total of 7,601 surveys (along with self-addressed postage-paid envelopes and self-addressed postage-paid postcards) were printed and mailed to residents within 19 full or partial Census tract/block groups in the Upside Allentown program area in May 2017. The number mailed, and percent of total, for each Census tract/block group is shown in Table 2. Surveys were not sent to PO Boxes.

For responses, the goal was twofold: 1.) to obtain between 500 and 760 total completed responses, which represented a 6.6 to 10% response rate and provide a large enough sample size of statistical analyses; and 2.) to obtain a representative sample for each of the census tract/block groups. Numbers to obtain that goal are shown in Table 2. Returned, complete surveys were tracked to monitor response rates for each census tract/block group. As noted above, in an effort to increase response rates, additional steps were taken. First, pairs of individuals (researchers, CADCA personnel) walked door-to-door on several days, asking for resident input and survey completion. Second, researchers attended several planned community events to solicit input and feedback from city residents. Both efforts were successful, resulting in additional completed surveys.

On August 3rd, the last survey was received and entered into the database, resulting in a total of 703 completed surveys, reaching our desired goal. With this sample size our results have a margin of error of +/- 4. The number of completed surveys obtained in each census tract/block group is shown in Table 2. As this table shows, the responses appropriately met the desired numbers, spanning the census tract/block groups, so the data and results are representative of Center City Allentown residents in the Upside Allentown program area.

Our analysis included the following steps. For all of the items, frequencies and percentages are reported for the total sample as well as for each of the Census tracts (rather than Census tract/block code to ensure sufficient sample sizes). Cross-tabulations and chi-square analyses were conducted using 4 demographic groups (gender (female, male, other), age (less than or equal to 53 years or 54 years or older), Hispanic/Latino (yes or no), housing (rent, own, other) with several survey questions. Statistically significant results are summarized within the write-up for each item. Detailed frequencies and percentages, along with the Chi-square and Phi coefficients, are provided in Appendix B.

Table 2: Survey Distribution and Collection by Census Tract/Block Group

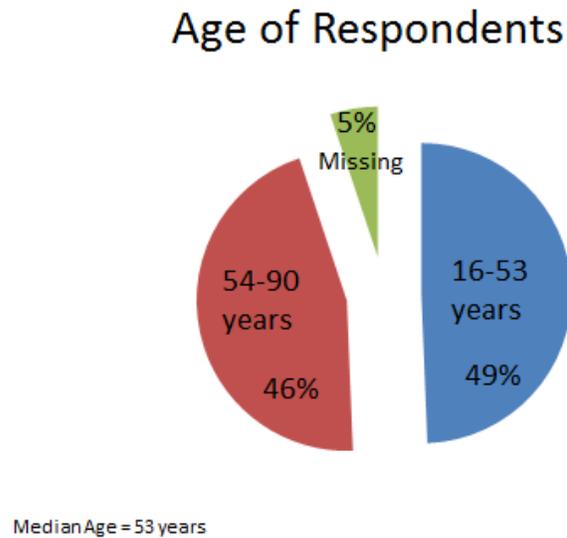
#	Tract-Block	Printed and Sealed for Mailing	Percent of Total	Target for Total of 500 Responses	Target for Total of 760 Responses	Actual Response Rate (for Census Tract & Block Group)	Representation of Completed Responses (% of total responses)
			(out of 7601)	500 X Percent (6.6% Response Rate)	500 X Percent (10% Response Rate)	(e.g., 8/85= 9.4%)	(e.g., 8/703=1.2%)
1	7-3	85	1.118%	6	8	8 (9.4%)	8 (1.2%)
2	8-1	220	2.894%	14	22	16 (7.27%)	16 (2.3%)
3	8-2	288	3.789%	19	29	21 (7.29%)	21 (3.0%)
4	8-3	269	3.539%	18	27	18 (6.69%)	18 (2.6%)
5	8-4	235	3.092%	15	23	20 (8.51%)	20 (2.9%)
6	9	589	7.749%	39	59	49 (8.32%)	49 (7.1%)
7	10-1	502	6.604%	33	50	47 (9.36%)	47 (6.8%)
8	10-2	493	6.486%	32	49	50 (10.14%)	50 (7.2%)
9	12	427	5.618%	28	43	35 (8.2%)	35 (5.1%)
10	16-3	169	2.223%	11	17	13 (7.69%)	13 (1.9%)
11	16-4	372	4.894%	24	37	47 (12.63%)	47 (6.8%)
12	17-2	375	4.934%	25	37	41 (10.93%)	41 (5.9%)
13	17-3	482	6.341%	32	48	44 (9.13%)	44 (6.4%)
14	18-1	379	4.986%	25	38	34 (8.97%)	34 (4.9%)
15	18-2	628	8.262%	41	63	52 (8.28%)	52 (7.5%)
16	18-3	301	3.960%	20	30	38 (12.62%)	38 (5.5%)
17	18-4	433	5.697%	28	43	36 (8.31%)	36 (5.2%)
18	97-1	613	8.065%	40	61	73 (11.91%)	73 (10.5%)
19	97-2	741	9.749%	49	74	50 (9.99%)	50 (7.2%)
							Missing Address 11 (1.6%)
TOTAL		7601		500	760		703 (100%)

Results

Demographic/Socio-economic Characteristics of the Sample

Respondents provided demographic information about themselves and their households. Approximately 11% completed the survey in Spanish, while the rest completed the English version. Of those responding, 667 (95%) reported their age, ranging from 16 to 90 years. The mean age was 52, median (50th percentile =53 years), and the most frequent age of the respondents was 50 years.

Figure 1:



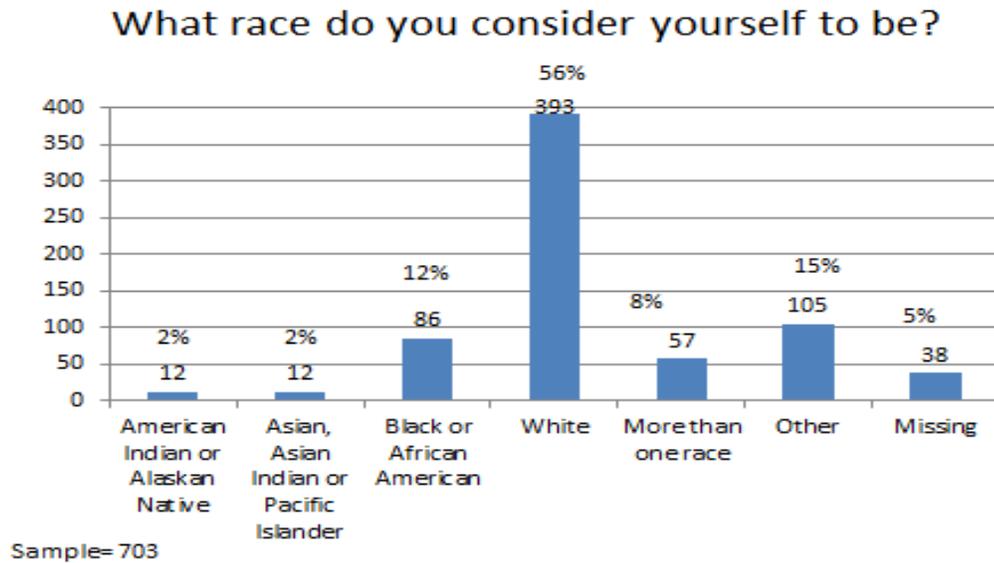
Respondents also provided the number of people in each age group living in their household. See Table 3 for these breakdowns. Approximately 40% of respondents reported to have at least one or more children 18 years or under in the household, while 26% reported having a household with at least one person 65 and older.

Table 3: The Number of Persons of Each Age Group Living in Household.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	7	9	10	Missing
Birth- 4 years	17 (2.4%)	75 (10.7%)	18 (2.6%)	2 (.3%)	1 (.1%)					590 (83.9%)
5-18 years	13 (1.8%)	120 (17.1%)	46 (6.5%)	18 (2.6%)	4 (.6%)	1 (.1%)	1 (.1%)	1 (.1%)	1 (.1%)	498 (70.8%)
19-29 years	13 (1.8%)	97 (13.8%)	36 (5.1%)	9 (1.3%)	3 (.4%)					545 (77.5%)
30-39 years	14 (2.0%)	120 (17.1%)	39 (5.5%)	2 (0.3%)						528 (75.1%)
40-49 years	14 (2.0%)	118 (16.8%)	24 (3.4%)	1 (.1%)	1 (.1%)				1 (.1%)	544 (77.4%)
50-64 years	8 (1.1%)	214 (30.4%)	59 (8.4%)	4 (.6%)	1 (.1%)				1 (.1%)	416 (59.2%)
65 and over	11 (1.6%)	152 (21.6%)	36 (5.1%)							504 (71.7%)

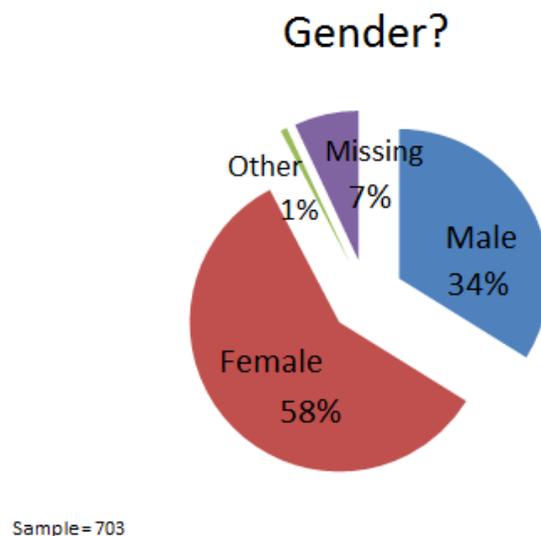
When asked about race, the most frequent response was White (56%), followed by approximately 12% identifying as Black or African American. Eight percent said they were more than one race, while 15% said they were of another race not listed, which we believe was due to the fact that we separated out race and ethnicity as separate questions

Figure 2:



Over one-third (36.4%) of the respondents said they were of Hispanic or Latino descent, which is lower than the estimated percentage from census data. We chose not to weight the sample because of the challenges of weighting a geography that does not have comparable demographic information. Over half (58.5%) of the sample reported their gender as female, with another 34% reporting male, and less than 1% said they were other.

Figure 3:



Respondents were asked to report the highest level of education completed by themselves and adults in their household. The majority reported at least having one member of the household with a high school diploma or GED while 27% had at least one adult with a bachelor's degree or higher. All of their responses are shown in Table 4.

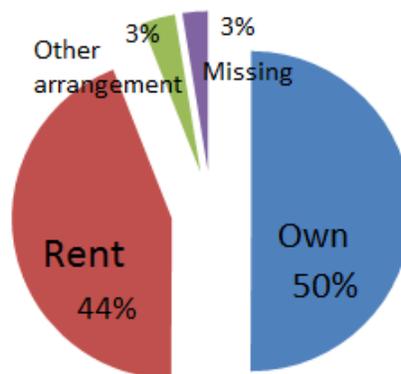
Table 4: Highest Level of Education Completed by Survey Respondent and Other Adults in Household

	0	1	2	3	4	Missing
Did not attend high school	1 (.1%)	40 (5.7%)	2 (.3%)			660 (93.9%)
Some high school	1 (.1%)	76 (10.8%)	5 (.7%)			621 (88.3%)
High school diploma or GED		254 (36.1%)	14 (2.0%)	6 (.9%)	1 (.1%)	428 (60.9%)
Some college		177 (25.2%)	5 (.7%)			521 (74.1%)
Associate's degree	1 (.1%)	68 (9.7%)			1 (.1%)	633 (90.0%)
Bachelor's degree	1 (.1%)	96 (13.7%)	13 (1.8%)			593 (84.4%)
Master's degree or higher	1 (.1%)	65 (9.2%)	6 (.9%)			631 (89.8%)

Next, respondents were asked if they own or rent the home they live in. Half (50.1%) said they own their home, while 44% said they rent, and 3.4% said they have another arrangement. Respondents lived in their residence ranging from less than 1 month to 1020 months (85 years). The average time in their home was 100 months (approximately 8.5 years), with a median 50th percentile of 25 months (about 2 years). The most common response was 1 month. These results confirm Census data (Table 1), which indicates a high degree of mobility within the Upside Allentown neighborhood zone.

Figure 4:

Do you own or rent the home you live in now?

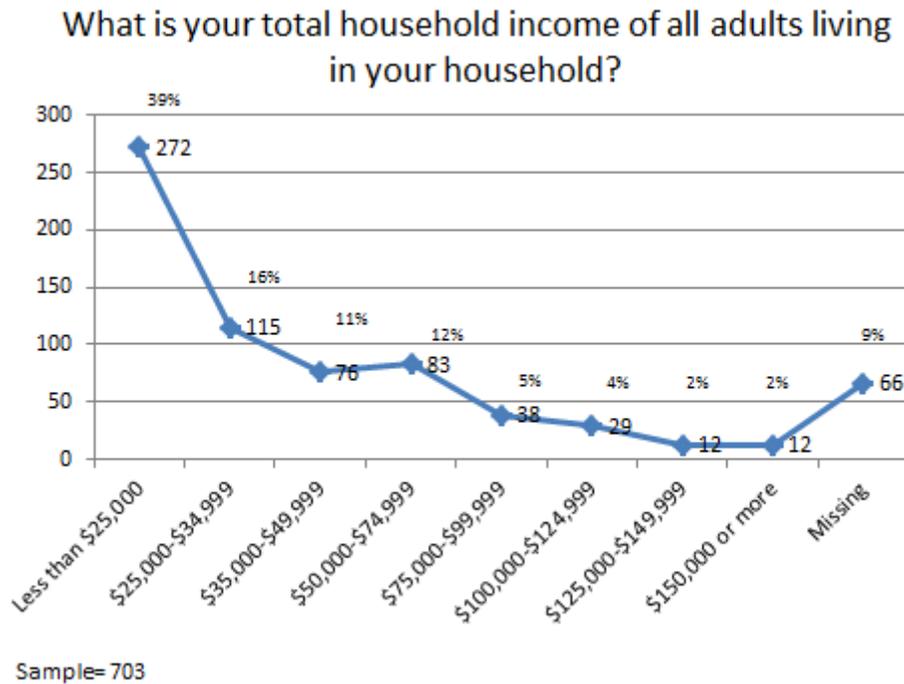


Respondents lived in residence ranging from less than 1 month to 1020 months (85 years). Average = 100 months, Median (50th percentile = 25 months, Mode = 1 month.

Sample = 703

The survey also asked respondents to report their total household income of all adults living in their household. Over half (55%) said they earned \$34,999 or less (39% less than \$25,000 and 16% earning \$25,000-\$34,999). About 14% said they earned \$75,000 or more. Comparing these results to information from the Census, our sample has slightly higher incomes than the estimated population.

Figure 5:



Respondents also indicated the work status of adults living in their household. The majority are working full time or are retired, which differs from Census data reporting a higher level of unemployment in Center City. Sample responses are shown in Table 5.

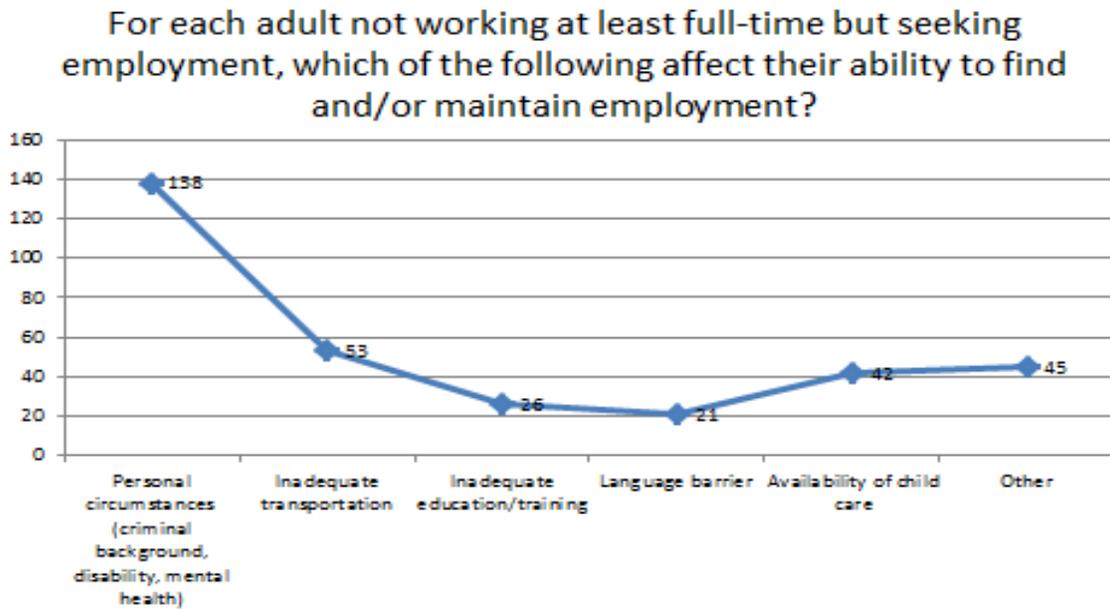
Table 5: Number of Adults Living in Household by Employment Option

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Missing
Working (full time)	1 (.1%)	247 (35.1%)	84 (11.9%)	14 (2.0%)	3 (.4%)	2 (.3%)	1 (.1%)	351 (49.9%)
Working (part time)	1 (.1%)	134 (19.1%)	7 (1.0%)	2 (.3%)	1 (.1%)			558 (79.4%)
Not working but not seeking employment	2 (.3%)	82 (11.7%)	7 (1.0%)	1 (.1%)				611 (86.9%)
Not working but seeking employment	2 (.3%)	77 (11.0%)						624 (88.8%)
Retired	1 (.1%)	192 (27.3%)	22 (3.1%)	1 (.1%)				487 (69.3%)
In school/training program (full time) employment	2 (.3%)	48 (6.8%)	3 (.4%)					650 (92.5%)

The last demographic question in the survey asked adults who are not working at least full-time (but seeking employment) to indicate which factors are affecting their ability to find and/or maintain employment. A large number (20%) said there were personal circumstances (e.g., criminal background, disability, mental health), followed by 8% who had inadequate transportation issues. Six percent reported no availability of child care, followed by 4% who had inadequate education or training, and 3% said a language barrier affected their ability to find and/or maintain employment.

Nine percent (66 individuals) provided specific information regarding why adults in the households were not able to work full-time. The most frequent responses include taking care of family (21%) and individuals having a disability (21%).

Figure 6:



Number here represents number of respondents who reported at least one person fitting that category in their household.

Sample= 703

General Perceptions of Living in Center City

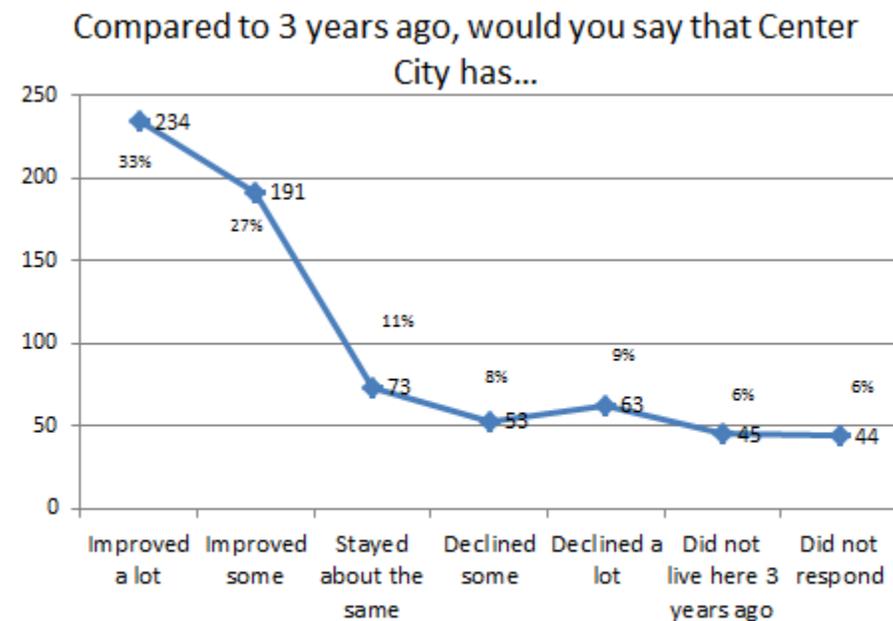
Six survey items asked respondents to express their opinions and general thoughts about living in Center City Allentown. Most of the items were closed-ended, meaning that answer options were provided and put into numerical codes for analysis (quantitative data). But respondents also had the opportunity to write in additional answers and comments on many items as well, which were then later transcribed and the content was analyzed thematically (qualitative data). Quantitative and qualitative results are provided next for these survey items.

As noted in the Research Strategy section above, for all of the items, frequencies and percentages are reported for the total sample as well as for each of the Census tracts (rather than Census tract/block code to ensure sufficient sample sizes). A pictorial Figure is also provided to visually illustrate the results.

Cross-tabulations and chi-square analyses were conducted using 4 demographic groups (gender (female, male, other), age (less than or equal to 53 years or 54 years or older), Hispanic/Latino (yes or no), and housing (rent, own, other) with several survey questions. Statistically significant results are summarized within the write-up for each question below. Detailed frequencies and percentages, along with the Chi-square and Phi coefficients, are provided in Appendix B.

In order to get a sense of whether the revitalization efforts are reaching Center City residents, the survey asked respondents to compare their quality of life today to life before the redevelopment of Center City was operational. Results for this response are favorable and suggest that the economic redevelopment efforts have had an impact of residents' perceptions. As shown in Figure 7, 60% of survey participants said that in the last three years, Center City has "Improved Some" or "Improved a lot" compared to only 17% saying that Center City declined.

Figure 7:



Sample= 703

The median response for question 8 was 4.00 (improved some).

As shown in Map 2 Census tract results suggest that many residents feel that Center City has improved quite a bit in the last three years. In particular, 83% of respondents in tract 12, and over 60% in tracts 9, 10, 18, and 97 feel it has “improved a lot” to “improved some”. Looking across subgroup statistical analysis, residents who own their homes said that compared to 3 years ago, they would say that Center City has “declined”, more often than those who rent their homes (*chi square*= 44.61, *p*<.0001). Residents who are home owners are more likely to live in Census tracts 8, 16 and 17. In addition, Hispanic/Latino respondents answered significantly different than those who were not Hispanic/Latino (*chi square*= 12.38, *p*<.05). More respondents who were not Hispanic/Latino said that compared to 3 years ago, they would say that Center City has “stayed the same” or “improved some”. Younger residents (equal to or less than 53 years) said that compared to 3 years ago, they would say that Center City has improved “some” or they “did not live here” 3 years ago (*chi square*= 17.10, *p*<.01). See Appendix B for specific results.

Since one goal of Upside Allentown is to connect the redevelopment efforts to quality life improvements for Center City residents, the remaining survey questions focus on perceptions of access to and the quality of current public, private, and community service functions beginning with an assessment of feelings about life in general. To assess the current mood of residents, the survey asks, “Overall, considering everything, how satisfied would you say you are living in Center City?” As shown in Figure 8, a higher percentage (42%) of respondents said “satisfied” to “very satisfied”, compared to 27% indicating that they were “dissatisfied” to “very dissatisfied.” It is important to note that nearly as many people were “neutral” about living in Center City as they were unfavorable (28%).

Upside Allentown Program Area by Census Tract

"Compared to 3 years ago, would you say that Center City has..."

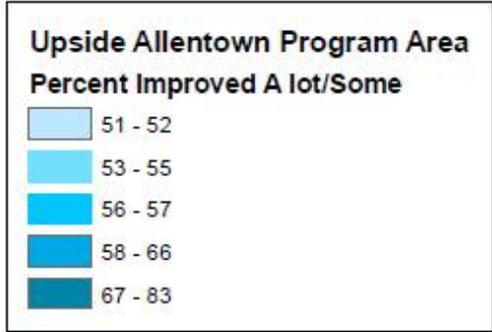
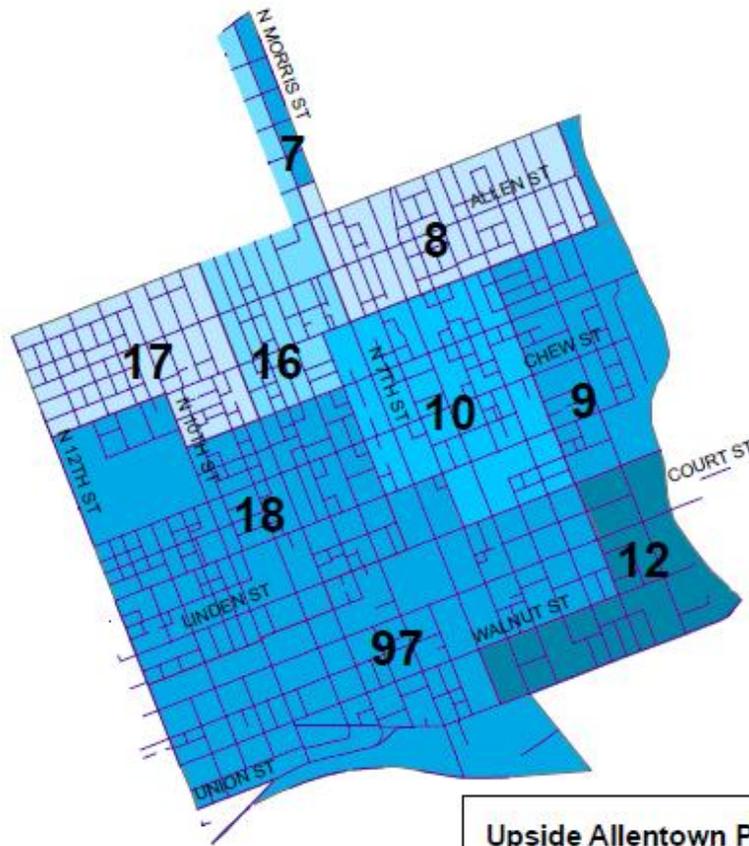
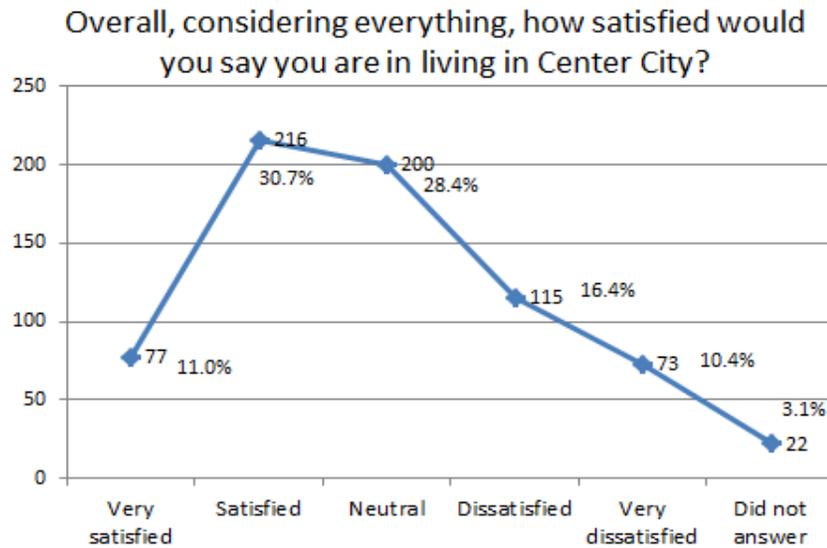


Figure 8:



Sample= 703

The median response for question 9 was 3.00 (neutral- not satisfied or dissatisfied).

Results broken out by Census tract (Table 6) provide more details about the extent to which these perceptions are shared equally across Center City or vary by neighborhoods. Those most satisfied live in Census tracts 12 (63%) and 97 (56%), roughly in the area west of Linden St., while those who are less satisfied live in Census tracts 16 (35%) and 17 (34%), which are bounded by 7th and 12th Sts. and Tilghman to Gordon Sts.

Table 6: Satisfaction Living in Center City by Census Tract

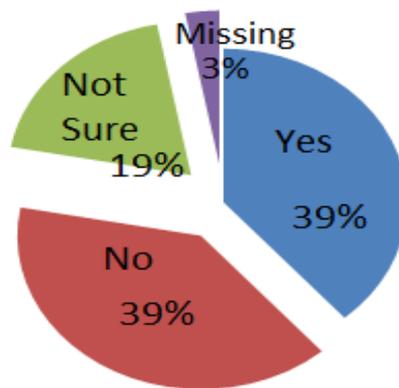
	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Very satisfied	77 (11.0%)	1 (12.5%)	8 31 (10.7%)	7 41 (14.3%)	13 43 (13.4%)	3 63 (8.6%)	5 31 (8.3%)	6 34 (7.1%)	18 41 (11.3%)	16 56 (13.0%)
Satisfied	216 (30.7%)	0 (0%)	15 (20.0%)	13 (26.5%)	29 (29.9%)	19 (54.3%)	15 (25.0%)	23 (27.1%)	47 (29.4%)	53 (43.1%)
Neutral	200 (28.4%)	3 (37.5%)	24 (32.0%)	15 (30.6%)	27 (27.8%)	7 (20.0%)	16 (26.7%)	25 (29.4%)	50 (31.3%)	29 (23.6%)
Dissatisfied	115 (16.4%)	4 (50.0%)	13 32 (17.3%)	8 24 (16.3%)	17 28 (17.5%)	5 17 (14.3%)	13 35 (21.7%)	18 34 (21.2%)	21 25 (13.1%)	14 18 (11.4%)
Very Dissatisfied	73 (10.4%)	1 (12.5%)	11 (14.7%)	4 (8.2%)	10 (10.3%)	1 (2.9%)	8 (13.3%)	11 (12.9%)	19 (11.9%)	8 (6.5%)

Turning to an analysis of this question using 4 demographic groups: gender (female, male, other), age (less than or equal to 53 years or 54 years or older), Hispanic/Latino (yes or no), and housing (rent, own, other) results suggest that residents who own their homes tended to be more dissatisfied about living in Center City (*chi square*= 18.96, *p*<.05). Likewise, Hispanic/Latino respondents answered significantly different than those who were not Hispanic/Latino (*chi square*= 15.13, *p*<.01). More respondents who were not Hispanic/Latino tended to be satisfied or very dissatisfied about living in Center City. See Appendix B for specific results.

As a follow up to this question, the survey asked, “If you had a choice, would you continue to live in the Center City area?” The full sample results, shown in Figure 9 suggest that the same percentage (39) said “yes” and “no”, while nearly one-fifth are “not sure.” Those residing in Census tracts 12 and 97, located in the neighborhoods south of Linden St., were more likely to continue to live in Center City. Respondents living in Census tract 8, which is east of 7th St. to Jordan Creek and north of Liberty St., are more likely to want to move.

Figure 9:

If you had a choice, would you continue to live in the Center City area?



Sample= 703

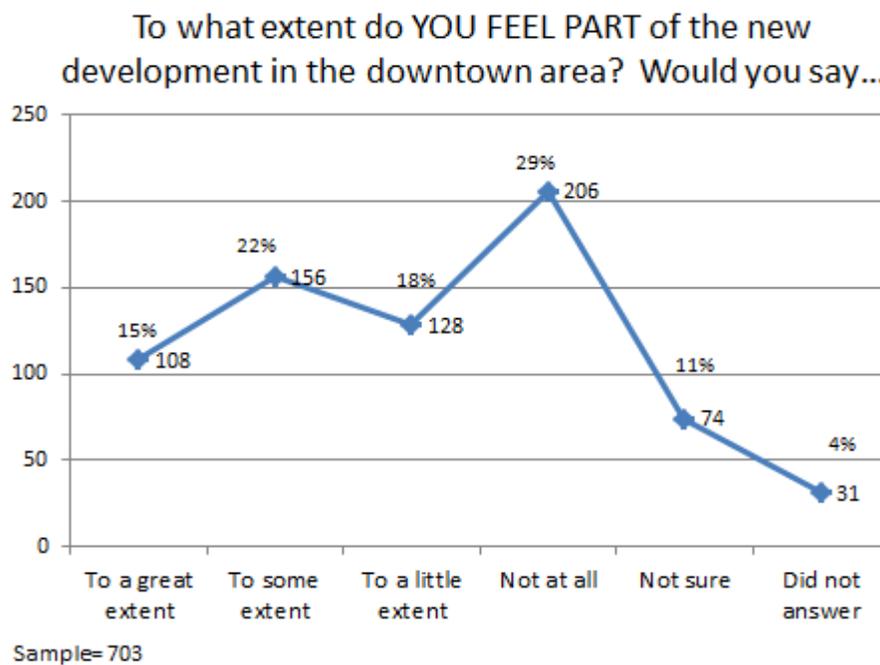
Results broken out by Census tract below suggest that individuals living on the eastern end of the area, tracts 9 and 12 would be more likely to stay in Center City. Residents who own their homes said that if they had a choice, they would not continue to live in the Center City area, more often than those who rent their homes (*chi square*= 13.65, $p < .01$). Also, younger residents (equal to or less than 53 years) said that if they had a choice, they would not continue to live in the Center City area or are not sure what they'd do, while older residents said they would (*chi square*= 9.13, $p < .01$). Results for the other subcategories were not statistically significant. See Appendix B for specific results.

Table 7: Would Continue to Live in the Center City Area by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Yes	271 (38.5%)	1 (12.5%)	25 (33.3%)	18 (36.7%)	35 (36.1%)	18 (51.4%)	20 (33.3%)	32 (37.6%)	59 (36.9%)	62 (50.4%)
No	277 (39.4%)	4 (50.0%)	37 (49.3%)	22 (44.9%)	39 (40.2%)	8 (22.9%)	27 (45.0%)	37 (43.5%)	67 (41.9%)	31 (25.2%)
Not Sure	134 (19.1%)	3 (37.5%)	10 (13.3%)	7 (14.3%)	22 (22.7%)	9 (25.7%)	9 (15.0%)	14 (16.5%)	28 (17.5%)	27 (22.0%)

To explore the extent to which the redevelopment is connected to people’s feelings about life in general, the survey asked the following: “To what extent do you feel a part of the new development in the downtown area”? As shown in Figure 10, results are mixed, with nearly one in three reporting “not at all” to this question while 37% reported feeling a part of the redevelopment “some” to “a great extent”.

Figure 10:

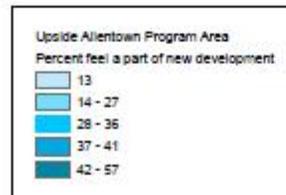
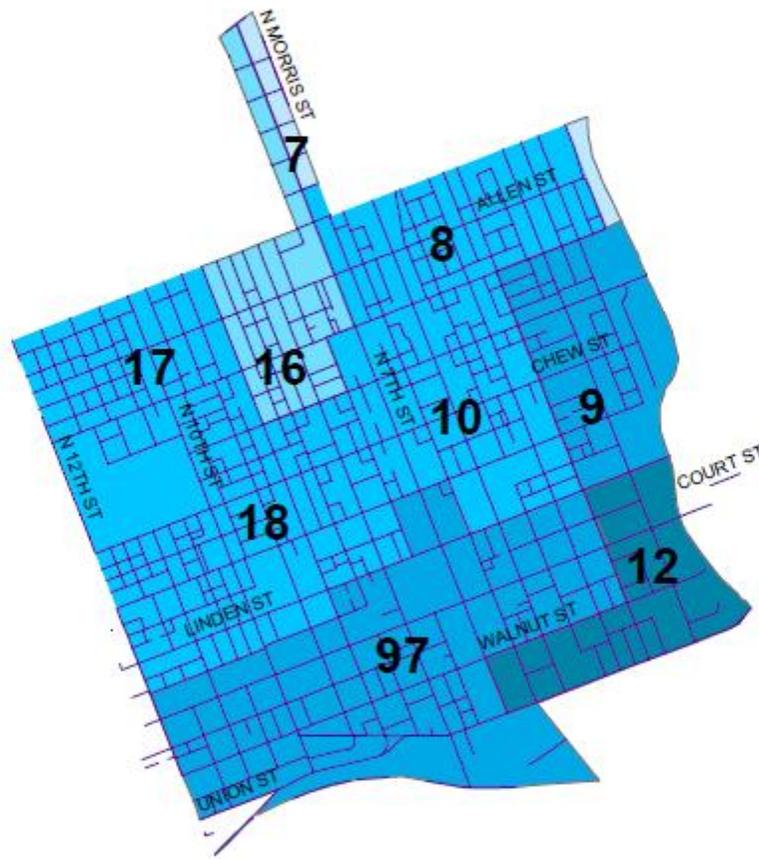


Results suggests that those living to the north of Linden St., Census tracts 10 and 18 were more likely to say “not at all,” while those living in Census tract 12, in the southeastern portion of Center City were more likely to feel a part of the changes in Center City (Map 3). Looking at our statistical analyses by subgroups, Hispanic/Latino respondents answered significantly different than those who were not Hispanic/Latino (*chi square*= 28.10, *p*<.0001). More respondents who were not Hispanic/Latino said they did not at all feel part of the new development in the downtown area. Results are not statistically significant for the remaining subgroups. See Appendix B for specific results.

Map 3:

Upside Allentown Program Area by Census Tract

"To what extent do you feel part of the new development in the downtown area"?



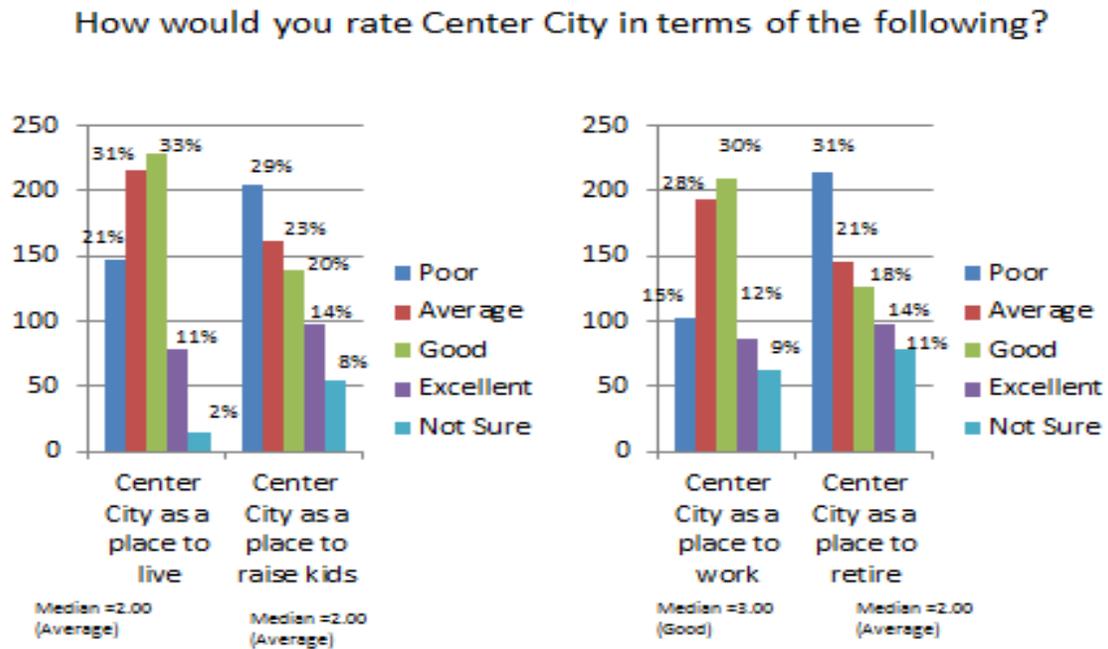
Also for this item, residents who own their homes were more likely to rate the cleanliness and overall appearance of Center City as “poor”, while more residents who rent their homes rated the cleanliness and overall appearance of Center City as “average” (*chi square*= 18.41, *p*<.05). In addition, Hispanic/Latino respondents answered significantly different than those who were not Hispanic/Latino (*chi square*= 17.47, *p*<.01). More respondents who were not Hispanic/Latino rated the cleanliness and overall appearance of Center City as “poor” or “average”. Age also made a difference in responses for this item. Younger residents (equal to or less than 53 years) rated the cleanliness and overall appearance of Center City significantly more often as “average” while older residents rated it as “poor” (*chi square*= 11.04, *p*<.05). See Appendix B for specific results.

Table 8: Cleanliness and Overall Appearance of Center City by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Poor	219 (31.2%)	3 (37.5%)	26 (34.7%)	14 (28.6%)	33 (34.0%)	4 (11.4%)	25 (41.7%)	31 (36.5%)	57 (35.6%)	22 (17.9%)
Average	247 (35.1%)	3 (37.5%)	30 (40.0%)	20 (40.8%)	37 (38.1%)	12 (34.3%)	16 (26.7%)	22 (25.9%)	57 (35.6%)	45 (36.6%)
Good	181 (25.7%)	2 (25.0%)	15 (20.0%)	12 (24.5%)	19 (19.6%)	15 (42.9%)	13 (21.7%)	25 (29.4%)	39 (24.4%)	45 (36.6%)
Excellent	31 (4.4%)	0 (0%)	2 (2.7%)	2 (4.1%)	5 (5.2%)	4 (11.4%)	2 (3.3%)	3 (3.5%)	3 (1.9%)	39 (31.7%)
Not Sure	2 (0.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (2.0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.8%)

A related question provides more insight into why people responded as they did to the above questions as asks respondents their perceptions of Center City as a place to live, raise children, work and retire. As shown in Figure 11, 44% rated Center City as a place to live as “good” to “excellent” compared to 52% rating the area as a place to live as “average” to “poor”. Resident’s responses regarding the area as a place to raise children were less favorable with 34% responding “good” to “excellent” and 52% reporting “average” to “poor”. Residents were more likely to have mixed perceptions of Center City as a place to work; 42% rate the area as “good” to “excellent” while 43% rated it as “average” to “poor”. For this set of questions, residents were least favorable about retiring in Center City. Over 50% of respondents felt positively about life as a retiree in Center City.

Figure 11:



While the sample results suggest that residents living in census tract 18 are the most favorable about living in Center City (53%), which is roughly the Old Allentown Historic District, while residents in census tracts 9 and 17 had the highest percentage of residents rating living in Center City as "poor" (61% and 60%). Recall that census tract 9 is one of the areas with a higher percentage of individuals over 65 years of age and is located in the far eastern side of the area, while Census tract 17 is adjacent to the Old Allentown neighborhood to the north. Cross-tabulations and chi-square analyses using 4 demographic groups: gender (female, male, other), age (less than or equal to 53 years or 54 years or older), Hispanic/Latino (yes or no), housing (rent, own, other) did not yield significantly different findings on this item suggesting no specific differences across groups for these responses that can be generalized to the population.

Table 9: Center City as a Place to Live By Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 19 (N=123)
Poor	147 (20.9%)	2 (25.0%)	11 (14.7%)	15 (30.6%)	17 (17.5%)	7 (20.0%)	22 (36.7%)	24 (28.2%)	22 (13.8%)	22 (17.9%)
Average	216 (30.7%)	1 (12.5%)	29 (38.7%)	15 (30.6%)	30 (30.9%)	13 (37.1%)	15 (25.0%)	27 (31.8%)	46 (28.8%)	37 (30.1%)
Good	229 (32.6%)	3 (37.5%)	19 (25.3%)	15 (30.6%)	37 (38.1%)	15 (42.9%)	16 (26.7%)	24 (28.2%)	60 (37.5%)	39 (31.7%)
Excellent	78 (11.1%)	2 (25.0%)	13 (17.3%)	3 (6.1%)	11 (11.3%)	0 (0%)	5 (8.3%)	4 (4.7%)	25 (15.6%)	15 (12.2%)
Not Sure	15 (2.1%)	0 (0%)	2 (2.7%)	1 (2.0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.2%)	4 (2.5%)	5 (4.1%)

Turning to the next item of this question, results by Census tract indicate that residents living in Census tract 12 have the most favorable ratings of center city as a place to raise a child, however, this Census tract has the lowest percentage of residents under 18 years of age (Table 10). Conversely, over 50% of residents living in Census tracts 8, 9, 10, 16, and 17, with high percentages of households with school aged children, rated Center City as “poor” to “average” for this item.

Table 10: City as a Place to Raise Children by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Poor	205 (29.2%)	2 (25.0%)	22 (29.3%)	14 (28.6%)	34 (35.1%)	7 (20.0%)	25 (41.7%)	30 (35.3%)	36 (22.5%)	31 (25.2%)
Average	162 (23.0%)	1 (12.5%)	16 (21.3%)	12 (24.5%)	20 (20.6%)	7 (20.0%)	13 (21.7%)	21 (24.7%)	36 (22.5%)	30 (24.4%)
Good	139 (19.8%)	3 (37.5%)	13 (17.3%)	12 (24.5%)	23 (23.7%)	12 (34.3%)	6 (10.0%)	16 (18.8%)	29 (18.1%)	25 (20.3%)
Excellent	97 (13.8%)	1 (12.5%)	16 (21.3%)	6 (12.2%)	12 (12.4%)	3 (8.6%)	6 (10.0%)	8 (9.4%)	32 (20.0%)	13 (10.6%)
Not Sure	54 (7.7%)	1 (12.5%)	4 (5.3%)	3 (6.1%)	4 (4.1%)	3 (8.6%)	5 (8.3%)	4 (4.7%)	14 (8.8%)	15 (12.2%)

In addition, Hispanic/Latino respondents answered significantly different than those who were not Hispanic/Latino (*chi square*= 19.93, *p*<.001). More respondents who were not Hispanic/Latino rated Center City as a “poor” place to raise children. See Appendix B for specific results. Results by age and gender of respondent and home ownership status were not statistically significant.

The next item for this question asks respondents to rate Center City as a place to work. The results for the full sample were mostly “good” to “average”, with no discernible differences by Census tract as shown in Table 11. Breaking the data out by demographic categories suggests that Hispanic/Latino respondents answered significantly different than those who were not Hispanic/Latino (*chi square*= 11.59, *p*<.02) suggesting that these sample results can be generalized to the population of households living in Center City. More respondents who were not Hispanic/Latino rated Center City as an “average”, “good”, or “excellent” place to work. See Appendix B for specific results. The remaining groupings were not statistically significant.

Table 11: Center City as a Place to Work by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Poor	102 (14.5%)	0 (0%)	13 (17.3%)	11 (22.4%)	15 (15.5%)	5 (14.3%)	12 (20.0%)	12 (14.1%)	16 (10.0%)	16 (13.0%)
Average	194 (27.6%)	2 (25.0%)	16 (21.3%)	12 (24.5%)	31 (32.0%)	10 (28.6%)	16 (26.7%)	19 (22.4%)	47 (29.4%)	37 (30.1%)
Good	210 (29.9%)	4 (50.0%)	21 (28.0%)	18 (36.7%)	28 (28.9%)	13 (37.1%)	13 (21.7%)	26 (30.6%)	49 (30.6%)	33 (26.8%)
Excellent	87 (12.4%)	0 (0%)	12 (16.0%)	4 (8.2%)	12 (12.4%)	2 (5.7%)	8 (13.3%)	12 (14.1%)	22 (13.8%)	15 (12.2%)
Not Sure	63 (9.0%)	2 (25.0%)	7 (9.3%)	2 (4.1%)	5 (5.2%)	2 (5.7%)	7 (11.7%)	9 (10.6%)	18 (11.3%)	11 (8.9%)

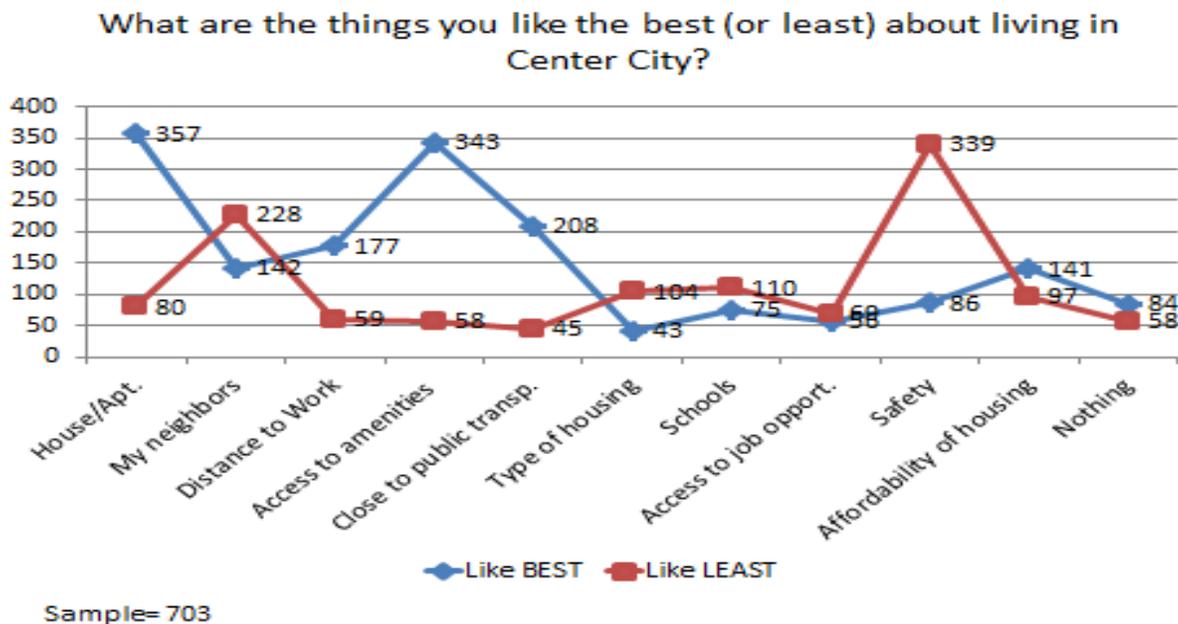
The final item for this question concerns individuals’ perceptions of retiring in Center City, which was less favorable in the overall sample. Residents living in Census tracts 17 (63%) and 10 (55%) were the least favorable about retiring in Center City, which Census tracts 18 (38%) was the most favorable. However, cross-tabulations and chi-square analyses using our 4 demographic groups: gender (female, male, other), age (less than or equal to 53 years or 54 years or older), Hispanic/Latino (yes or no), housing (rent, own, other) did not yield significantly different findings on this item.

Table 12: Center City as a place to retire by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Poor	215 (30.6%)	3 (37.5%)	20 (26.7%)	20 (40.8%)	36 (37.1%)	5 (14.3%)	21 (35.0%)	30 (35.3%)	41 (25.6%)	32 (26.0%)
Average	145 (20.6%)	1 (12.5%)	18 (24.0%)	5 (10.2%)	17 (17.5%)	11 (31.4%)	11 (18.3%)	24 (28.2%)	37 (23.1%)	19 (15.4%)
Good	126 (17.9%)	1 (12.5%)	7 (9.3%)	9 (18.4%)	20 (20.6%)	10 (28.6%)	10 (16.7%)	10 (11.8%)	32 (20.0%)	26 (21.1%)
Excellent	98 (13.9%)	1 (12.5%)	14 (18.7%)	8 (16.3%)	11 (11.3%)	3 (8.6%)	7 (11.7%)	8 (9.4%)	29 (18.1%)	17 (13.8%)
Not Sure	79 (11.2%)	1 (12.5%)	11 (14.7%)	6 (12.2%)	7 (7.2%)	3 (8.6%)	6 (10.0%)	8 (9.4%)	13 (8.1%)	23 (18.7%)

Moving to more detailed questions, the survey asks residents to choose from items from a list of factors that are key determinants of an individual’s day to day experiences. Residents were asked to choose 3 items from the list that they “like the best” and 3 that they “like the least”. As shown in the figure below, for the “like the best” option, our sample selected their own homes (51%), access to amenities (49%), and proximity to public transportation (30%) the most, while they are less favorable about safety in the community (48%), their neighbors (32%), and schools for their children (16%).

Figure 12:



Survey participants also were able to provide their own responses about what they “like the best” and “like the least” about living in Center City. Eighty-four (12 % of total) of respondents provided additional information about what they “liked the most”. The most frequent responses were regarding food choices (12%), community appeal, that “people come together” (11%) and diversity of urban life (10%). Specifically respondents liked, “the amount of restaurants available on Hamilton St.” Several residents also like the “architecture of the old buildings” and the “diverse community.” Of those responding to the “something else” option, 244 (33%) provided additional responses for what they “like the least” about living in Center City. The percentage of responses above 10% include: crime and public safety (29%), noise (23%), cleanliness (23%), parking (16%) and housing (11%). Specific crime comments concern “too many drugs” and “drug dealers in neighborhoods”, a “lack of police patrols”. Most of the noise concerns are due to music from cars driving through the neighborhoods, particularly late in the night. Cleanliness concerns focused on “trash on sidewalks,” “littering,” and “street cleanliness.” Parking complaints included the “lack of parking spots,” and a high number of people “double parking”.

Table 13: Like Best about Living in Center City by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
My house or apartment	357 (50.8%)	2 (25.0%)	38 (50.7%)	22 (44.9%)	44 (45.4%)	21 (60.0%)	30 (50.0%)	54 (63.5%)	82 (51.3%)	60 (48.8%)
My neighbors	142 (20.2%)	0 (0%)	16 (21.3%)	16 (32.7%)	17 (17.5%)	7 (20.0%)	15 (25.0%)	20 (23.5%)	27 (16.9%)	23 (18.7%)
Distance to work	177 (25.2%)	3 (37.5%)	19 (25.3%)	8 (16.3%)	17 (17.5%)	13 (37.1%)	16 (26.7%)	18 (21.2%)	51 (31.9%)	28 (22.8%)
Access to amenities (parks, stores, church)	343 (48.8%)	1 (12.5%)	35 (46.7%)	18 (36.7%)	62 (63.9%)	17 (48.6%)	28 (46.7%)	33 (38.8%)	80 (50.0%)	64 (52.0%)
Proximity to public transportation	208 (29.6%)	0 (0%)	20 (26.7%)	20 (40.8%)	38 (39.2%)	14 (40.0%)	12 (20.0%)	13 (15.3%)	41 (25.6%)	46 (37.4%)
Types of housing available	43 (6.1%)	0 (0%)	2 (2.7%)	1 (2.0%)	9 (9.3%)	2 (5.7%)	2 (3.3%)	6 (7.1%)	13 (8.1%)	6 (4.9%)
Schools for my children	75 (10.7%)	1 (12.5%)	4 (5.3%)	5 (10.2%)	14 (14.4%)	8 (22.9%)	3 (5.0%)	9 (10.6%)	17 (10.6%)	12 (9.8%)
Access to job opportunities for me	56 (8.0%)	1 (12.5%)	5 (6.7%)	5 (10.2%)	12 (12.4%)	6 (17.1%)	4 (6.7%)	6 (7.1%)	6 (3.8%)	9 (7.3%)
Safety in the community	86 (12.2%)	0 0%	6 (8.0%)	8 (16.3%)	16 (16.5%)	5 (14.3%)	6 (10.0%)	11 (12.9%)	15 (9.4%)	19 (15.4%)
Affordability of housing	141 (20.1%)	1 (12.5%)	17 (22.7%)	6 (12.2%)	24 (24.7%)	8 (22.9%)	11 (18.3%)	18 (21.2%)	38 (23.8%)	16 (13.0%)
Nothing	84 (11.9%)	2 (25.0%)	10 (13.3%)	6 (12.2%)	9 (9.3%)	0 (0%)	10 (16.7%)	14 (16.5%)	17 (10.6%)	16 (13.0%)

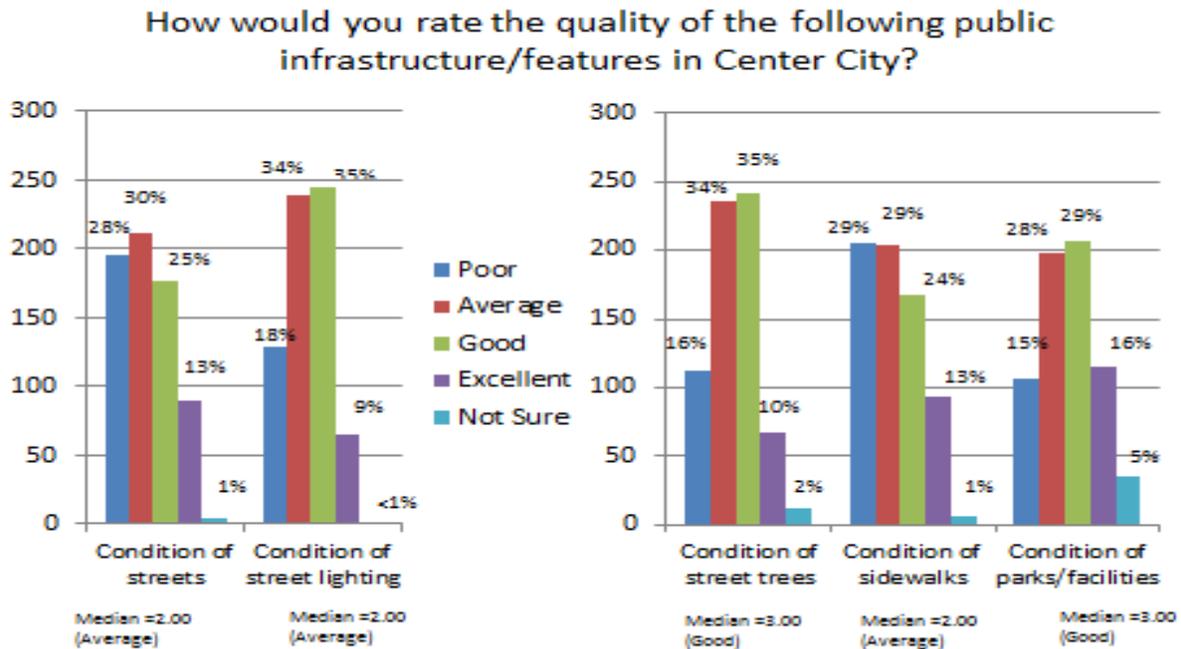
Table 14 : Like Least About Living in Center City by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
My house or apartment	80 (11.4%)	2 (25.0%)	7 (9.3%)	10 (20.4%)	13 (13.4%)	3 (8.6%)	5 (8.3%)	6 (7.1%)	13 (8.1%)	20 (16.3%)
My neighbors	228 (32.4%)	2 (25.0%)	31 (41.3%)	14 (28.6%)	35 (36.1%)	3 (8.6%)	23 (38.3%)	34 (40.0%)	56 (35.0%)	30 (24.4%)
Distance to work	59 (8.4%)	2 (25.0%)	7 (9.3%)	6 (12.2%)	11 (11.3%)	2 (5.7%)	3 (5.0%)	6 (7.1%)	9 (5.6%)	11 (8.9%)
Access to amenities (parks, stores, church)	58 (8.3%)	1 (12.5%)	4 (5.3%)	7 (14.3%)	5 (5.2%)	3 (8.6%)	5 (8.3%)	6 (7.1%)	7 (4.4%)	19 (15.4%)
Proximity to public transportation	45 (6.4%)	1 (12.5%)	4 (5.3%)	4 (8.2%)	6 (6.2%)	3 (8.6%)	2 (3.3%)	6 (7.1%)	8 (5.0%)	11 (8.9%)
Types of housing available	104 (14.8%)	0 (0%)	8 (10.7)	10 (20.4%)	22 (22.7%)	5 (14.3%)	9 (15.0%)	13 (15.3%)	19 (11.9%)	15 (12.2%)
Schools for my children	110 (15.6%)	2 (25.0%)	15 (20.0%)	12 (24.5%)	18 (18.6%)	7 (20.0%)	4 (6.7%)	13 (15.3%)	25 (15.6%)	13 (10.6%)
Access to job opportunities for me	69 (9.8%)	0 (0%)	7 (9.3%)	7 (14.3%)	13 (13.4%)	4 (11.4%)	4 (6.7%)	9 (10.6%)	8 (5.0%)	15 (12.2%)
Safety in the community	339 (48.2%)	5 (62.5%)	45 (60.0%)	20 (40.8%)	55 (56.7%)	13 (37.1%)	25 (41.7%)	47 (55.3%)	76 (47.5%)	46 (37.4%)
Affordability of housing	97 (13.8%)	3 (37.5%)	11 (14.7%)	8 (16.3%)	14 (14.7%)	7 (20.0%)	4 (6.7%)	10 (11.8%)	13 (8.1%)	24 (19.5%)
Nothing	58 (8.3%)	1 (12.5%)	7 (9.3%)	4 (8.2%)	8 (8.2%)	4 (11.4%)	7 (11.7%)	7 (8.2%)	8 (5.0%)	11 (8.9%)

Public Infrastructure and Safety

Because a person’s quality of life is also impacted by the availability of services within the community, the survey focused on perceptions of public infrastructure and public parks. As shown in Figure 13, across each questions residents’ responses lie in the middle range “good” to “average” of response options. On the other hand, 50% or more of the respondents feel less favorable choosing “poor” or “average” regarding the condition of city streets, street lighting, street trees and sidewalks.

Figure 13:



Looking across Census tracts in Table 15, it appears that residents had less favorable ratings across Center City. In particular, 60% of respondents in Census tracts 16, 17 rated the condition of streets as “poor” to “average”. Cross-tabulations and chi-square analyses using 4 demographic groups: gender (female, male, other), age (less than or equal to 53 years or 54 years or older), Hispanic/Latino (yes or no), housing (rent, own, other) did not yield significantly different findings on this item.

Table 15: Condition of Streets by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Poor	195 (27.7%)	1 (12.5%)	20 (26.7%)	12 (24.5%)	30 (30.9%)	10 (28.6%)	18 (30.0%)	27 (31.8%)	38 (23.8%)	33 (26.8%)
Average	211 (30.0%)	1 (12.5%)	22 (29.3%)	17 (34.7%)	27 (27.8%)	9 (25.7%)	22 (36.7%)	30 (35.3%)	44 (27.5%)	34 (27.6%)
Good	177 (25.2%)	3 (37.5%)	18 (24.0%)	13 (26.5%)	25 (25.8%)	13 (37.1%)	8 (13.3%)	15 (17.6%)	48 (30.0%)	34 (27.6%)
Excellent	90 (12.8%)	3 (37.5%)	13 (17.3%)	6 (12.2%)	11 (11.3%)	3 (8.6%)	10 (16.7%)	6 (7.1%)	24 (15.0%)	14 (11.4%)
Not Sure	4 (0.6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.6%)	3 (2.4%)

A similar trend is found across Census tracts regarding the condition of street lighting, which was one of the items mentioned in the question above regarding what residents like the least about living in Center City. In particular, residents in Census tracts 16 (61%) and 9 (57%) rated street lighting as “poor” to “average”, Cross-tabulations and chi-square analyses using 4 demographic groups (gender (female, male, other), age (less than or equal to 53 years or

54 years or older), Hispanic/Latino (yes or no), housing (rent, own, other) did not yield significantly different findings on this item.

Table 16: Condition of Street Lighting by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Poor	128 (18.2%)	1 (12.5%)	15 (20.0%)	13 (26.5%)	19 (19.6%)	5 (14.3%)	12 (20.0%)	23 (27.1%)	22 (13.8%)	15 (12.2%)
Average	238 (33.9%)	1 (12.5%)	26 (34.7%)	15 (30.6%)	27 (27.8%)	14 (40.0%)	16 (26.7%)	29 (34.1%)	57 (35.6%)	49 (39.8%)
Good	244 (34.7%)	6 (75.0%)	24 (32.0%)	16 (32.7%)	36 (37.1%)	12 (34.3%)	24 (40.0%)	20 (23.5%)	62 (38.8%)	41 (33.3%)
Excellent	65 (9.2%)	0 (0%)	8 (10.7%)	3 (6.1%)	12 (12.4%)	4 (11.4%)	5 (8.3%)	7 (8.2%)	14 (8.8%)	12 (9.8%)
Not Sure	1 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	15 (12.2%)

As shown in Table 17, when asked about the condition of street trees, there are not large differences in responses across Census tracts. Those most unhappy with the status of street trees are located in Census tracts 12 (66%) and 9 (61%), who rated the quality as “poor” to “average”. For this item, younger (up to 53 years of age) respondents answered significantly different than those who were older (54 years of age or older) (*chi square*= 9.83, *p*<.05). More of the younger respondents felt the condition of street trees was “average” or poor”. No other differences were found by other subgroups. See Appendix B for specific results.

Table 17: Condition of Street Trees by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Poor	112 (15.9%)	1 (12.5%)	13 (17.3%)	15 (30.6%)	26 (26.8%)	4 (11.4%)	10 (16.7%)	12 (14.1%)	17 (10.6%)	11 (8.9%)
Average	236 (33.6%)	0 (0%)	22 (29.3%)	15 (30.6%)	23 (23.7%)	19 (54.3%)	24 (40.0%)	27 (31.8%)	55 (34.4%)	47 (38.2%)
Good	241 (34.3%)	6 (75.0%)	26 (34.7%)	12 (24.5%)	34 (35.1%)	10 (28.6%)	13 (21.7%)	30 (35.3%)	67 (41.9%)	40 (32.5%)
Excellent	68 (9.7%)	1 (12.5%)	10 (13.3%)	5 (10.2%)	8 (8.2%)	2 (5.7%)	8 (13.3%)	5 (5.9%)	14 (8.8%)	14 (11.4%)
Not Sure	12 (1.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (2.0%)	1 (1.0%)	0 (0%)	2 (3.3%)	3 (3.5%)	2 (1.3%)	3 (2.4%)

The walkability of Center City hinges on the quality of sidewalks. Along with questions of cleanliness, which will be discussed later, the survey suggests that sidewalks in Center City need improvement. As shown in Table 18, residents are unhappy with their condition. For example, over 60% of people living in Census tracts 9, 12, 16, and 17 rate sidewalks as “poor” to “average”.

In addition, for this item, Hispanic/Latino respondents answered significantly different than those who were not Hispanic/Latino (*chi square*= 10.54, *p*<.05). More respondents who were not Hispanic/Latino rated the condition of sidewalks as “average”. Residents who own their homes rated the condition of sidewalks as “average”, while more residents who rent their homes rated the condition of sidewalks as “poor” (*chi square*= 21.77, *p*<.01). See Appendix B for specific results.

Table 18: Condition of Sidewalks by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Poor	205 (29.2%)	1 (12.5%)	15 (20.0%)	17 (34.7%)	31 (32.0%)	9 (25.7%)	22 (36.7%)	35 (41.2%)	43 (26.9%)	26 (21.1%)
Average	204 (29.0%)	2 (25.0%)	27 (36.0%)	13 (26.5%)	22 (22.7%)	12 (34.3%)	19 (31.7%)	22 (25.9%)	42 (26.3%)	41 (33.3%)
Good	167 (23.8%)	5 (62.5)	17 (22.7%)	12 (24.5%)	27 (27.8%)	10 (28.6%)	6 (10.0%)	10 (11.8%)	42 (26.3%)	37 (30.1%)
Excellent	94 (13.4%)	0 (0%)	14 (18.7%)	4 (8.2%)	11 (11.3%)	3 (8.6%)	10 (16.7%)	13 (15.3%)	28 (17.5%)	11 (8.9%)
Not Sure	7 (1.0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.3%)	2 (4.1%)	1 (1.0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.2%)	1 (0.6%)	1 (0.8%)

The park system in the City is a point of pride for many residents. Public parks and play grounds provide for the opportunity for both passive and active recreation and provide respite from life in the city’s urban core. It is therefore not surprising the residents were the most favorable about the condition of public parks and facilities as noted in the full sample results. However, residents living in Center City do not have the ease of access to high quality parks or playgrounds that are available to residents in other parts of the city. Over 50% of residents living in Census tracts 10 and 12 rated the condition of public parks as “poor” to “average” (Table 19).

Turning to an analysis by subgroups, for this item, residents who own their homes rated the condition of public parks and facilities as “average”, while more residents who rent their homes rated the condition of public parks and facilities as “poor” (*chi square*= 18.81, *p*<.05). In addition, Hispanic/Latino respondents answered significantly different than those who were not Hispanic/Latino (*chi square*= 16.08, *p*<.01). More respondents who were not Hispanic/Latino rated the condition of public parks and facilities as “good” or “excellent”. Also, females rated the condition of public parks and facilities as “good” or “excellent” more often than males (*chi square*= 18.23, *p*<.05). Age also made a difference in responses for this item. Younger residents (equal to or less than 53 years) rated the condition of public parks and facilities significantly more often as “poor” or “average” than the older residents (*chi square*= 19.82, *p*<.001). See Appendix B for specific results.

Table 19: Condition of Public Parks and Facilities by Census Tract

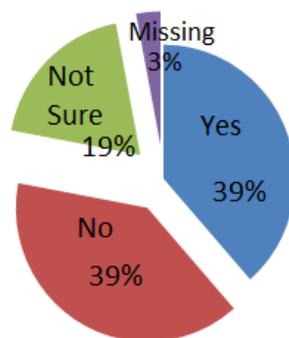
	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Poor	107 (15.2%)	1 (12.5%)	11 (14.7%)	13 (26.5%)	23 (23.7%)	4 (11.4%)	9 (15.0%)	9 (10.6%)	17 (10.6%)	17 (13.8%)
Average	198 (28.2%)	2 (25.0%)	23 (30.7%)	10 (20.4%)	27 (27.8%)	15 (42.9%)	15 (25.0%)	22 (25.9%)	48 (30.0%)	32 (26.0%)
Good	206 (29.3%)	2 (25.0%)	19 (25.3%)	16 (32.7%)	26 (26.8%)	10 (28.6%)	17 (28.3%)	26 (30.6%)	46 (28.8%)	40 (32.5%)
Excellent	115 (16.4%)	2 (25.0%)	12 (16.0%)	4 (8.2%)	12 (12.4%)	4 (11.4%)	13 (21.7%)	14 (16.5%)	36 (22.5%)	18 (14.6%)
Not Sure	35 (5.0%)	0 (0%)	3 (4.0%)	3 (6.1%)	3 (3.1%)	2 (5.7%)	3 (5.0%)	5 (5.9%)	9 (5.6%)	7 (5.7%)

Responses to the “other” option available yielded 53 (8% of total) additional responses. The top responses regarding additional public infrastructure concerns are the need for more public safety (29%), cleaner streets and sidewalks (23%), and concerns about inadequate parking or parking violations (16%). Respondents expanded on this short write in option when asked for specific suggestions, described later in this report.

Public safety was frequently mentioned as a concern of Center City residents. In this section we discuss results of questions that focus on issues of safety in the community. Results for the full sample in Figure 14 suggest that residents feel safer during the day both in Center City, in general (73%), and their neighborhoods (83%). Residents feel more unsafe at night in Center City in general, (56%) but a high percentage also feel unsafe in their neighborhoods at night (47%). These results align with those asking what residents liked the least about living in Center City as a high percentage said they disliked their neighbors. A high percentage of residents also indicated that safety in the community was a key concern.

Figure 14:

If you had a choice, would you continue to live in the Center City area?



Sample= 703

The median (50th percentile) responses were 2.00 (safe) for items 7a, 7c, and 7d, and 1.00 (very unsafe) for item 7b.

Results across Census tracts are fairly consistent as a high percentage of residents report feeling safe during the day (Table 20). Cross-tabulations and chi-square analyses using 4 demographic groups: gender (female, male, other), age (less than or equal to 53 years or 54 years or older), Hispanic/Latino (yes or no), housing (rent, own, other) did not yield significantly different findings on this item.

Table 20: Perceptions of Safety in Center City During the Day by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Very unsafe	86 (12.2%)	1 (12.5%)	8 (10.7%)	9 (18.4%)	14 (14.4%)	5 (14.3%)	8 (13.3%)	8 (9.4%)	20 (12.5%)	10 (8.1%)
Safe	450 (64.0%)	4 (50.0%)	51 (68.0%)	32 (65.3%)	62 (63.9%)	25 (71.4%)	38 (63.3%)	57 (67.1%)	99 (61.9%)	75 (61.0%)
Very safe	136 (19.3%)	3 (37.5%)	13 (17.3%)	7 (14.3%)	15 (15.5%)	5 (14.3%)	11 (18.3%)	10 (11.8%)	37 (23.1%)	34 (27.6%)

Looking at results by Census tract in Table 21, suggests that residents living in tracts 97 (50%), 12 (49%) and 17 (42%) feel the most safe in Center City, in general, in the evening. Additionally, cross-tabulations and chi-square analyses using 4 demographic groups: gender (female, male, other), age (less than or equal to 53 years or 54 years or older), Hispanic/Latino (yes or no), housing (rent, own, other) did not yield significantly different findings on this item.

Table 21: Perceptions of Safety Center City, in General After Dark by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Very unsafe	395 (56.2%)	4 (50.0%)	54 (72.0%)	30 (61.2%)	54 (55.7%)	17 (48.6%)	36 (60.0%)	55 (64.7%)	87 (54.4%)	51 (41.5%)
Safe	247 (35.1%)	3 (37.5%)	14 (18.7%)	16 (32.7%)	35 (36.1%)	16 (45.7%)	18 (30.0%)	22 (25.9%)	58 (36.3%)	61 (49.6%)
Very safe	25 (3.6%)	1 (12.5%)	3 (4.0%)	1 (2.0%)	2 (2.1%)	1 (2.9%)	2 (3.3%)	1 (1.2%)	9 (5.6%)	5 (4.1%)

Results reported by Census tract in Table 22 suggest an even response regarding safety in their neighborhood during the day across Center City. The outlier is those individuals residing in Census Tract 9 reported feeling “unsafe” in their neighborhood during the day (20%). An analysis of the data by subgroup suggests that the only significant difference in respondents is by gender. Females reported feeling “safe” more often than males in their neighborhood during the day (*chi square*= 10.08, *p*<.05). See Appendix B for specific results.

Table 22: Safety in your Neighborhood During the Day by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Very unsafe	91 (12.9%)	1 (12.5%)	11 (14.7%)	10 (20.4%)	16 (16.5%)	3 (8.6%)	10 (16.7%)	9 (10.6%)	19 (11.9%)	12 (9.8%)
Safe	432 (61.5%)	4 (50.0%)	47 (62.7%)	32 (65.3%)	56 (57.7%)	24 (68.6%)	32 (53.3%)	58 (68.2%)	98 (61.3%)	73 (59.3%)
Very safe	147 (20.9%)	3 (37.5%)	15 (20.0%)	6 (12.2%)	17 (17.5%)	7 (20.0%)	13 (21.7%)	12 (14.1%)	38 (23.8%)	33 (26.8%)

Although a high percentage of residents feel mostly safe after dark in their neighborhoods, particularly in Census tracts 12 (77%) and 9 (51%), more than 50% of residents in Census tracts 8, 10, and 16 reported feeling “very unsafe” (Table 23). Looking across subgroups, residents who own their homes reported feeling “very unsafe” more often, while those who rent their homes reported feeling “safe” more often in their neighborhood after dark (*chi square*= 16.07, *p*<.01). Age also made a difference in responses for this item. Younger residents (equal to or less than 53 years) reported feeling “safe” more often, while older residents said they felt “very unsafe” in their neighborhood after dark (*chi square*= 8.48, *p*<.05). See Appendix B for specific results.

Table 23: Safety in your Neighborhood After Dark

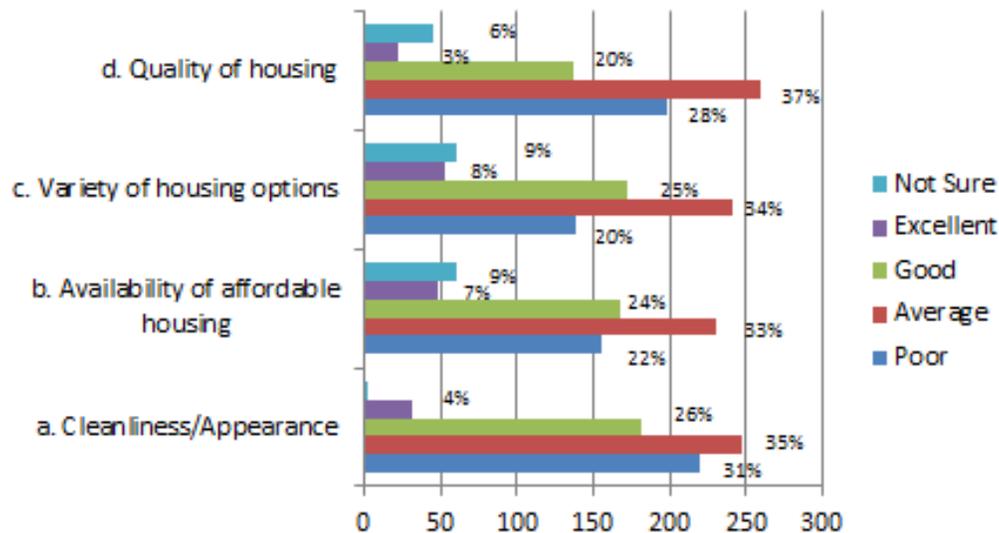
	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Very unsafe	328 (46.7%)	4 (50.0%)	49 (65.3%)	23 (46.9%)	48 (49.5%)	8 (22.9%)	33 (55.0%)	42 (49.4%)	75 (46.9%)	44 (35.8%)
Safe	291 (41.4%)	2 (25.0%)	15 (20.0%)	23 (46.9%)	39 (40.2%)	26 (74.3%)	17 (28.3%)	32 (37.6%)	71 (44.4%)	60 (48.8%)
Very safe	42 (6.0%)	2 (25.0%)	6 (8.0%)	2 (4.1%)	5 (5.2%)	1 (2.9%)	3 (5.0%)	4 (4.7%)	7 (4.4%)	9 (7.3%)

Housing

The survey also addressed quality of life factors beyond city infrastructure and public safety including questions about housing. Figure 15 and the frequency distribution tables report the percentage of respondents to the question: “How would you rate Center City in terms of the following?...” As shown in Figure 14, across the questions focusing on housing, over one-third of survey participants rated the housing in Center City, in general, as “average”. Residents are dissatisfied with the quality of housing (65%) availability of affordable housing, 55% rated this item as “poor” to “average, variety of housing, with 54% rating it as “poor” to “average”.

Figure 15:

How would you rate Center City in terms of ...Housing



The median (50th percentile) responses were 2.00 (average) for all items.

Affordable housing results by Census tract (Table 24) suggest that residents living in tracts 9 (65%) and 97 (58%) rated affordability unfavorably, although 50% of respondents in all areas were unfavorable. Looking across other subgroups, females rated the availability of affordable housing as “poor” or “average” more often than males (*chi square*= 17.84, *p*<.05). Homeownership appears to be associated with an individual’s perception of affordability. Residents who own their homes rated the availability of affordable housing in Center City as “excellent”, while more residents who rent their homes rated the availability of affordable housing in Center City as “poor” (*chi square*= 46.42, *p*<.0001). In addition, Hispanic/Latino respondents answered significantly different than those who were not Hispanic/Latino (*chi square*= 9.94, *p*<.05). More respondents who were not Hispanic/Latino rated the availability of affordable housing in Center City as “average” or “good”. See Appendix B for specific results.

Table 24: Perceptions of Availability of Affordable Housing by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Poor	156 (22.2%)	4 (50.0%)	11 (14.7%)	15 (30.6%)	24 (24.7%)	10 (28.6%)	12 (20.0%)	14 (16.5%)	26 (16.3%)	39 (31.7%)
Average	231 (32.9%)	2 (25.0%)	32 (42.7%)	17 (34.7%)	29 (29.9%)	8 (22.9%)	16 (26.7%)	33 (38.8%)	54 (33.8%)	33 (26.8%)
Good	167 (23.8%)	1 (12.5%)	17 (22.7%)	7 (14.3%)	26 (26.8%)	11 (31.4%)	17 (28.3%)	14 (16.5%)	44 (27.5%)	29 (23.6%)
Excellent	48 (6.8%)	0 (0%)	9 (12.0%)	2 (4.1%)	8 (8.2%)	4 (11.4%)	6 (10.0%)	3 (3.5%)	11 (6.9%)	5 (4.1%)
Not Sure	61 (8.7%)	1 (12.5%)	5 (6.7%)	5 (10.2%)	5 (5.2%)	2 (5.7%)	4 (6.7%)	11 (12.9%)	18 (11.3%)	8 (6.5%)

When asked about the variety of housing options available, data by Census tract suggests that individuals living in tracts 8 (57%) and 9 (59%) were more likely to rate the variety of housing options at “poor” to “average” (Table 25). In addition, residents who own their homes rated the variety of housing options in Center City as “good” or “excellent”, while more residents who rent their homes rated the variety of housing options in Center City as “poor” (*chi square*= 33.83, *p*<.0001). Results from other subgroups were not statistically significant. See Appendix B for specific results.

Table 25: Variety of Housing Options by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Poor	138 (19.6%)	3 (37.5%)	14 (18.7%)	14 (28.6%)	23 (23.7%)	9 (25.7%)	15 (25.0%)	9 (10.6%)	16 (10.0%)	31 (25.2%)
Average	241 (34.3%)	2 (25.0%)	29 (38.7%)	15 (30.6%)	29 (29.9%)	8 (22.9%)	17 (28.3%)	32 (37.6%)	65 (40.6%)	38 (30.9%)
Good	173 (24.6%)	3 (37.5%)	18 (24.0%)	8 (16.3%)	27 (27.8%)	14 (40.0%)	10 (16.7%)	17 (20.0%)	47 (29.4%)	29 (23.6%)
Excellent	53 (7.5%)	0 (0%)	6 (8.0%)	4 (8.2%)	10 (10.3%)	2 (5.7%)	7 (11.7%)	6 (7.1%)	11 (6.9%)	7 (5.7%)
Not Sure	60 (8.5%)	0 (0%)	6 (8.0%)	6 (12.2%)	4 (4.1%)	2 (5.7%)	6 (10.0%)	9 (10.6%)	16 (10.0%)	10 (8.1%)

The final item in this subgroup concerns responses regarding the quality of housing in Center City. As shown in Table 26, results by Census tract suggest that 60% of responses across the region rate the quality of housing as “poor” to “average”. Across subgroup results, females rated the quality of housing in Center City as “poor” or “average” more often than males (*chi square*= 18.41, *p*<.05). Also, younger residents (equal to or less than 53 years) rated the quality of housing in Center City significantly more often as “poor” or “good” than the older residents (*chi square*= 10.42, *p*<.05). See Appendix B for specific results.

Table 26: Quality of Housing by Census Tract

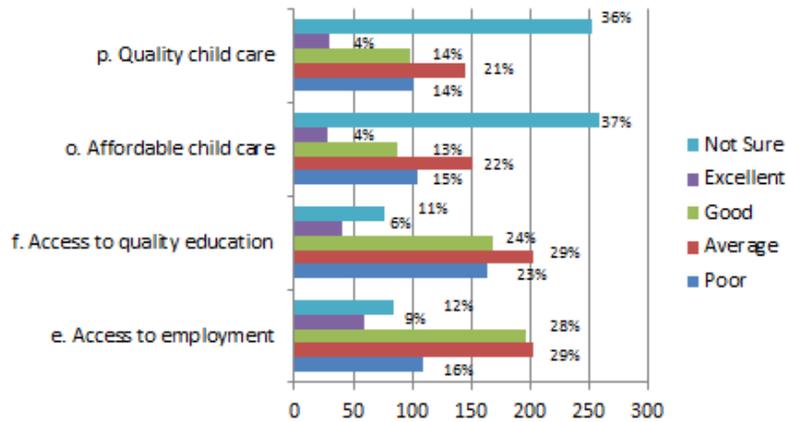
	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Poor	199 (28.3%)	5 (62.5%)	24 (32.0%)	19 (38.8%)	27 (27.8%)	10 (28.6%)	24 (40.0%)	20 (23.5%)	38 (23.8%)	27 (22.0%)
Average	260 (37.0%)	2 (25.0%)	27 (36.0%)	13 (26.5%)	37 (38.1%)	13 (37.1%)	13 (21.7%)	30 (35.3%)	72 (45.0%)	48 (39.0%)
Good	137 (19.5%)	0 (0%)	13 (17.3%)	9 (18.4%)	21 (21.6%)	10 (28.6%)	14 (23.3%)	12 (14.1%)	33 (20.6%)	25 (20.3%)
Excellent	23 (3.3%)	1 (12.5%)	4 (5.3%)	2 (4.1%)	4 (4.1%)	2 (5.7%)	0 (0%)	4 (4.7%)	1 (0.6%)	5 (4.1%)
Not Sure	45 (6.4%)	0 (0%)	4 (5.3%)	3 (6.1%)	2 (2.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	11 (12.9%)	10 (6.3%)	10 (8.1%)

Employment, Education, and Child Care

In order to understand quality of life measures related to employment, the survey asked individuals about their perceptions of employment, education and access to quality child care in Center City. As shown in Figure 16, 37% of those responding said that job opportunities were “good” to “excellent” compared to 45% who rated opportunities as “average” to “poor”. The high percentage of individuals rating job opportunities unfavorable may be due a person’s personal circumstances, as report in Table 27 or the need for additional training/education for the available jobs. Because many individuals reported that a disability is the reason that they can’t find a job, it is possible that the work environment, not a lack of skills, prohibits full time employment and higher unemployment rates.

Figure 16:

How would you rate Center City in terms ofemployment, education, child care



The median (50th percentile) responses were 2.00 (average) for these items.

Census subgroups are fairly consistent although slightly more residents in tracts 9 and 12 rating access to employment opportunities the most favorable (45% for each). In addition, younger residents (equal to or less than 53 years) rated the access to employment opportunities significantly more often as “good” or “excellent” than the older residents (*chi square*= 13.94, *p*<.01). Hispanic/Latino respondents also answered significantly different than those who were not Hispanic/Latino (*chi square*= 17.28, *p*<.01). More respondents who were not Hispanic/Latino rated the access to employment opportunities in Center City as “average” or “good”. See Appendix B for specific results.

Table 27: Perceptions of Access to Employment Opportunities by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Poor	109 (15.5%)	0 (0%)	12 (16.0%)	8 (16.3%)	17 (17.5%)	8 (22.9%)	13 (21.7%)	13 (15.3%)	17 (10.6%)	20 (16.3%)
Average	203 (28.9%)	3 (37.5%)	24 (32.0%)	14 (28.6%)	28 (28.9%)	8 (22.9%)	17 (28.3%)	26 (30.6%)	38 (23.8%)	40 (32.5%)
Good	196 (27.9%)	2 (25.0%)	22 (29.3%)	18 (36.7%)	24 (24.7%)	12 (34.3%)	14 (23.3%)	19 (22.4%)	52 (32.5%)	29 (23.6%)
Excellent	60 (8.5%)	0 (0%)	7 (9.3%)	4 (8.2%)	10 (10.3%)	3 (8.6%)	3 (5.0%)	8 (9.4%)	15 (9.4%)	9 (7.3%)
Not Sure	84 (11.9%)	3 (37.5%)	6 (8.0%)	3 (6.1%)	7 (7.2%)	3 (8.6%)	8 (13.3%)	11 (12.9%)	28 (17.5%)	15 (12.2%)

Because a person’s education level and earnings are tied to employment, respondents were asked their perception of the education system. About 54% of respondents overall (Table 28) rated educational opportunities in Center City

as “good” to “excellent”, while 30% rated education as “average” to “poor”. These results relate to those in Table 11, which reported that 52% of respondents perceived Center City as a place to raise children as “average” to “poor”. Looking across Census tracts, it appears that survey participants living in tracts 10 and 97 were the most positive about the education system (25%) while over 50% of respondents in the remaining Census tracts rated the quality of the education system as “poor” to “average”. Hispanic/Latino respondents answered significantly different than those who were not Hispanic/Latino (*chi square*= 29.33, *p*<.0001). More respondents who were not Hispanic/Latino rated the access to quality education in Center City as “poor” or “average”. Also, residents who own their homes rated the access to quality education in Center City as “poor” or “average”, while more residents who rent their homes rated the access to quality education in Center City as “excellent” (*chi square*= 18.42, *p*<.05). See Appendix B for specific results.

Table 28: Perceptions of Access to Quality Education by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Poor	164 (23.3%)	3 (37.5%)	22 (29.3%)	15 (30.6%)	21 (21.6%)	6 (17.1%)	14 (23.3%)	19 (22.4%)	33 (20.6%)	27 (22.0%)
Average	202 (28.7%)	3 (37.5%)	16 (21.3%)	11 (22.4%)	25 (25.8%)	14 (40.0%)	19 (31.7%)	24 (28.2%)	55 (34.4%)	29 (23.6%)
Good	169 (24.0%)	0 (0%)	20 (26.7%)	12 (24.5%)	34 (35.1%)	9 (25.7%)	13 (21.7%)	24 (28.2%)	30 (18.8%)	26 (21.1%)
Excellent	40 (5.7%)	0 (0%)	5 (6.7%)	2 (4.1%)	7 (7.2%)	3 (8.6%)	2 (3.3%)	5 (5.9%)	10 (6.3%)	6 (4.9%)
Not Sure	76 (10.8%)	1 (12.5%)	8 (10.7%)	6 (12.2%)	3 (3.1%)	2 (5.7%)	6 (10.0%)	7 (8.2%)	19 (11.9%)	24 (19.5%)

Even with access to employment, if an individual is unable to find affordable, quality child care for his/her children it becomes difficult for an individual to maintain a healthy work-life balance. As shown in Table 29, results suggest that residents living in Census tracts 12 (57%) and 9 (47%), were the least favorable about the affordability of child care. Looking across the 4 subgroups, residents who rent their homes rated affordable child care as “poor” or “average” (*chi square*= 32.65, *p*<.0001). Hispanic/Latino respondents answered significantly different than those who were not Hispanic/Latino (*chi square*= 52.35, *p*<.0001). More respondents who were not Hispanic/Latino said they were “not sure” about affordable child care. In addition, females rated affordable child care as “poor” or “average” more often than males (*chi square*= 20.95, *p*<.01). Age also made a difference in responses for this item. Younger residents (equal to or less than 53 years), who are more likely to have small children, rated affordable child care more often as “poor” than the older residents (*chi square*= 38.93, *p*<.0001). See Appendix B for specific results.

Table 29: Perceptions of Affordable Child Care by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Poor	104 (14.8%)	2 (25.0%)	6 (8.0%)	11 (22.4%)	20 (20.6%)	10 (28.6%)	10 (16.7%)	10 (11.8%)	13 (8.1%)	19 (15.4%)
Average	152 (21.6%)	0 (0%)	21 (28.0%)	12 (24.5%)	23 (23.7%)	10 (28.6%)	12 (20.0%)	16 (18.8%)	32 (20.0%)	23 (18.7%)
Good	88 (12.5%)	0 (0%)	11 (14.7%)	5 (10.2%)	12 (12.4%)	4 (11.4%)	7 (11.7%)	15 (17.6%)	19 (11.9%)	11 (8.9%)
Excellent	28 (4.0%)	1 (12.5%)	2 (2.7%)	1 (2.0%)	9 (9.3%)	3 (8.6%)	0 (0%)	3 (3.5%)	5 (3.1%)	4 (3.3%)
Not Sure	258 (36.7%)	5 (62.5%)	26 (34.7%)	15 (30.6%)	23 (23.7%)	6 (17.1%)	26 (43.3%)	26 (30.6%)	78 (48.8%)	52 (42.3%)

Census tract results, shown in Table 30 suggest that residents in tracts 12 (46%), 10 (45%), and 10(43%) are less favorable regarding the quality of child care in Center City. Looking across the 4 subgroups, for this item, residents who rent their homes rated quality child care as “poor” or “average” (*chi square*= 31.52, *p*<.0001). Hispanic/Latino respondents answered significantly different than those who were not Hispanic/Latino (*chi square*= 48.30, *p*<.0001). More respondents who were not Hispanic/Latino said they were “not sure” about quality child care. Females rated quality child care as “poor”, “average”, or “good” more often than males (*chi square*= 17.93, *p*<.05). Age also made a difference in responses for this item. Younger residents (equal to or less than 53 years) rated quality child care more often as “poor” than the older residents (*chi square*= 25.34, *p*<.0001). See Appendix B for specific results.

Table 30: Perceptions of Quality of Child Care by Census Tract

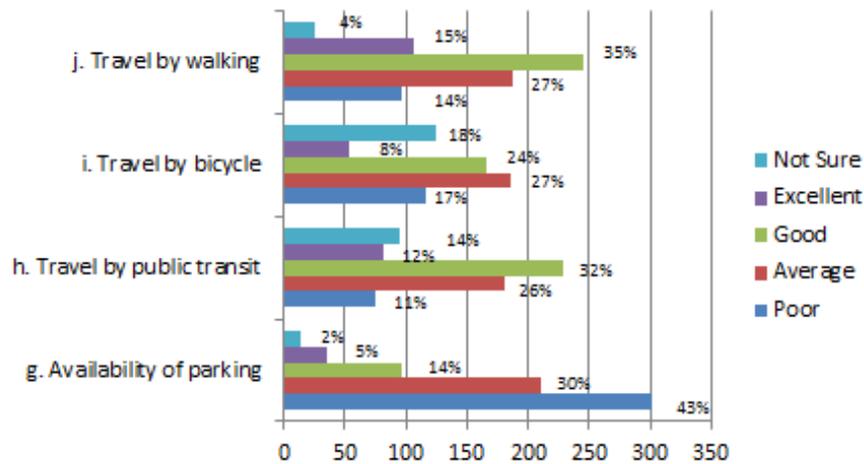
	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Poor	101 (14.4%)	2 (25.0%)	6 (8.0%)	8 (16.3%)	17 (17.5%)	10 (28.6%)	9 (15.0%)	11 (12.9%)	14 (8.8%)	21 (17.1%)
Average	145 (20.6%)	0 (0%)	20 (26.7%)	14 (28.6%)	25 (25.8%)	6 (17.1%)	13 (21.7%)	17 (20.0%)	25 (15.6%)	21 (17.1%)
Good	98 (13.9%)	1 (12.5%)	11 (14.7%)	7 (14.3%)	16 (16.5%)	5 (14.3%)	7 (11.7%)	13 (15.3%)	23 (14.4%)	12 (9.8%)
Excellent	30 (4.3%)	0 (0%)	3 (4.0%)	1 (2.0%)	8 (8.2%)	3 (8.6%)	0 (0%)	4 (4.7%)	7 (4.4%)	4 (3.3%)
Not Sure	252 (35.8%)	5 (62.5%)	24 (32.0%)	14 (28.6%)	22 (22.7%)	7 (20.0%)	25 (41.7%)	26 (30.6%)	76 (47.5%)	52 (42.3%)

Transportation

Transportation issues relate to the quality of life. Looking at the full sample results in Figure 17, it appears that respondents are most favorable regarding walking (50% favorable), public transit (44% favorable) and access for bicycles (32% favorable). They were less favorable regarding the availability of parking (19%).

Figure 17:

How would you rate Center City in terms ofparking and transportation



The median (50th percentile) responses were 2.00 (average) for items 5g and 5i, and 3.00 (good) for items 5h and 5j.

A breakdown of results by Census tract suggests that responses were fairly equally distributed across response options, with over two-thirds of respondents across all areas rating parking as “poor” to “average” (Table 31). Regarding subgroups, the only significant relationship is with gender, females rated availability of parking as “poor” or “average” more often than males (*chi square*= 21.39, *p*<.05). See Appendix B for specific results.

Table 31: Availability of Parking by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Poor	301 (42.8%)	3 (37.5%)	41 (54.7%)	22 (44.9%)	39 (40.2%)	13 (37.1%)	26 (43.3%)	50 (58.8%)	63 (39.4%)	41 (33.3%)
Average	211 (30.0%)	4 (50.0%)	21 (28.0%)	17 (34.7%)	28 (28.9%)	13 (37.1%)	18 (30.0%)	16 (18.8%)	46 (28.8%)	41 (33.3%)
Good	96 (13.7%)	1 (12.5%)	5 (6.7%)	4 (8.2%)	15 (15.5%)	4 (11.4%)	11 (18.3%)	7 (8.2%)	29 (18.1%)	18 (14.6%)
Excellent	36 (5.1%)	0 (0%)	5 (6.7%)	2 (4.1%)	9 (9.3%)	3 (8.6%)	0 (0%)	3 (3.5%)	7 (4.4%)	7 (5.7%)
Not Sure	14 (2.0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (2.0%)	0 (0%)	1 (2.9%)	1 (1.7%)	2 (2.4%)	3 (1.9%)	6 (4.9%)

As shown in Table 32, Census tracts 8 (44%) and 12 (44%) were the most favorable regarding access to public transportation while Census tracts 10 (35%) and 18 (30%) were less favorable. In addition, residents who rent their homes rated travel by public transit as “poor”, while those who own their homes rated travel by public transit as average or they weren’t sure (*chi square*= 27.83, *p*<.01). Also, Hispanic/Latino respondents answered significantly different than those who were not Hispanic/Latino (*chi square*= 21.35, *p*<.001). More respondents who were not

Hispanic/Latino rated travel by public transit as “average” or said they were “not sure” about travel by public transit. See Appendix B for specific results.

Table 32: Travel by Public Transit by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Poor	75 (10.7%)	1 (12.5%)	9 (12.0%)	3 (6.1%)	11 (11.3%)	3 (8.6%)	10 (16.7%)	7 (8.2%)	10 (6.3%)	19 (15.4%)
Average	182 (25.8%)	2 (25.0%)	24 (32.0%)	16 (32.7%)	23 (23.7%)	13 (37.1%)	12 (20.0%)	25 (29.4%)	38 (23.8%)	25 (20.3%)
Good	228 (32.4%)	3 (37.5%)	24 (32.0%)	18 (36.7%)	31 (32.0%)	10 (28.6%)	19 (31.7%)	22 (25.9%)	55 (34.4%)	41 (33.3%)
Excellent	81 (11.5%)	0 (0%)	5 (6.7%)	8 (16.3%)	16 (16.5%)	5 (14.3%)	6 (10.0%)	10 (11.8%)	16 (10.0%)	15 (12.2%)
Not Sure	95 (13.%)	2 (25.0%)	10 (13.3%)	3 (6.1%)	7 (7.2%)	3 (8.6%)	10 (16.7%)	10 (11.8%)	35 (21.9%)	14 (11.4%)

Responses regarding bicycle accessibility (Table 33) were fairly distributed across the response choices, with those living in Census tract 9 the most favorable (45%), followed by 17 (38%). Regarding the 4 subgroup analyses residents who rent their homes chose travel by bicycle as “excellent”, more often than those who own their homes, who tended to say “not sure” about travel by bicycle (*chi square*= 15.61, *p*<.05). No other subgroups were statistically significant. See Appendix B for specific results.

Table 33: Perceptions of Travel by Bicycle by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Poor	117 (16.6%)	0 (0%)	12 (16.0%)	9 (18.4%)	17 (17.5%)	5 (14.3%)	16 (26.7%)	12 (14.1%)	21 (13.1%)	25 (20.3%)
Average	186 (26.5%)	5 (62.5%)	25 (33.3%)	7 (14.3%)	27 (27.8%)	11 (31.4%)	14 (23.3%)	20 (23.5%)	46 (28.8%)	25 (20.3%)
Good	166 (23.6%)	1 (12.5%)	18 (24.0%)	17 (34.7%)	24 (24.7%)	8 (22.9%)	11 (18.3%)	20 (23.5%)	33 (20.6%)	30 (24.4%)
Excellent	53 (7.5%)	1 (12.5%)	3 (4.0%)	4 (8.2%)	10 (10.3%)	3 (8.6%)	1 (1.7%)	11 (12.9%)	11 (6.9%)	9 (7.3%)
Not Sure	125 (17.8%)	1 (12.5%)	13 (17.3%)	9 (18.4%)	12 (12.4%)	7 (20.0%)	11 (18.3%)	11 (12.9%)	37 (23.1%)	23 (18.7%)

As shown in Table 34, residents were most favorable about the walkability of Center City across all Census tracts. However, Census tracts 16 and 9 had a higher percentage of residents rating Center City’s walkability as “poor”. Cross-tabulations and chi-square analyses using 4 demographic groups (gender (female, male, other), age (less than or equal to 53 years or 54 years or older), Hispanic/Latino (yes or no), housing (rent, own, other) did not yield significantly different findings on this item.

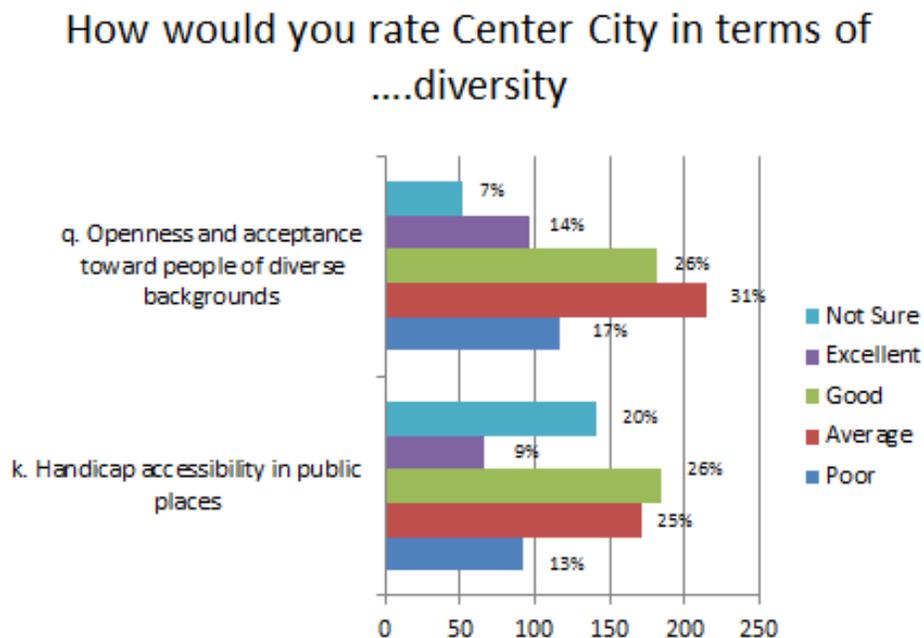
Table 34: Perceptions of Travel by Walking by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Poor	96 (13.7%)	0 (0%)	14 (18.7%)	10 (20.4%)	12 (12.4%)	2 (5.7%)	12 (20.0%)	13 (15.3%)	21 (13.1%)	11 (8.9%)
Average	187 (26.6%)	3 (37.5%)	25 (33.3%)	9 (18.4%)	27 (27.8%)	15 (42.9%)	11 (18.3%)	27 (31.8%)	34 (21.3%)	31 (25.2%)
Good	245 (34.9%)	4 (50.0%)	20 (26.7%)	20 (40.8%)	32 (33.0%)	13 (37.1%)	20 (33.3%)	23 (27.1%)	63 (39.4%)	47 (38.2%)
Excellent	107 (15.2%)	0 (0%)	11 (14.7%)	4 (8.2%)	16 (16.5%)	5 (14.3%)	10 (16.7%)	12 (14.1%)	27 (16.9%)	20 (16.3%)
Not Sure	25 (3.6%)	1 (12.5%)	1 (1.3%)	2 (4.1%)	4 (4.1%)	0 (0%)	3 (5.0%)	3 (3.5%)	6 (3.8%)	5 (4.1%)

Acceptance of Diversity and Inclusion

Another dimension of quality of life is the perception of how accessible the area is to diversity, in terms of accepting individual differences. In addition to the question regarding the extent to which residents feel a part of the new development in the downtown area discussed above, this survey asks two questions in order to explore the extent to which Center City is open to diversity. As shown in Figure 18 residents 40% “good” or “excellent” compared to 48% “average” to “poor”. Nearly an equal percentage of residents rated handicap accessibility as favorable and unfavorable.

Figure 18:



The median (50th percentile) responses were 2.00 (average) for items 5k and 5q.

Looking across Census tracts results are similar with the exception of tract 12, where over 45% of respondents rate the openness of Center City as “good” to “excellent”. Cross-tabulations and chi-square analyses using 4 demographic groups: gender (female, male, other), age (less than or equal to 53 years or 54 years or older), Hispanic/Latino (yes or no), housing (rent, own, other) did not yield significantly different findings on this item.

Table 35: Perceptions of Openness and Acceptance Towards People of Diverse Back grounds by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Poor	117 (16.6%)	0 (0%)	8 (10.7%)	11 (22.4%)	21 (21.6%)	6 (17.1%)	15 (25.0%)	13 (15.3%)	25 (15.6%)	14 (11.4%)
Average	215 (30.6%)	2 (25.0%)	26 (34.7%)	14 (28.6%)	30 (30.9%)	12 (34.3%)	16 (26.7%)	29 (34.1%)	52 (32.5%)	34 (27.6%)
Good	181 (25.7%)	3 (37.5%)	21 (28.0%)	13 (26.5%)	18 (18.6%)	11 (31.4%)	15 (25.0%)	19 (22.4%)	41 (25.6%)	35 (28.5%)
Excellent	96 (13.7%)	0 (0%)	13 (17.3%)	5 (10.2%)	15 (15.5%)	5 (14.3%)	7 (11.7%)	12 (14.1%)	23 (14.4%)	16 (13.0%)
Not Sure	52 (7.4%)	3 (37.5%)	3 (4.0%)	4 (8.2%)	6 (6.2%)	1 (2.9%)	4 (6.7%)	5 (5.9%)	12 (7.5%)	13 (10.6%)

For this item, responses regarding perceptions of handicap accessibility were mostly “average” to “good” across Census tract (Table 36). Hispanic/Latino respondents answered significantly different than those who were not Hispanic/Latino (*chi square*= 24.57, *p*<.0001). More respondents who were not Hispanic/Latino rated handicap accessibility in public places as “average”, or said they were “not sure” about handicap accessibility in public places. The remaining subgroups were not statistically significant. See Appendix B for specific results.

Table 36: Handicap Accessibility in Public Places by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Poor	92 (13.1%)	2 (25.0%)	12 (16.0%)	10 (20.4%)	15 (15.5%)	4 (11.4%)	8 (13.3%)	8 (9.4%)	13 (8.1%)	19 (15.4%)
Average	172 (24.5%)	0 (0%)	21 (28.0%)	11 (22.4%)	28 (28.9%)	9 (25.7%)	12 (20.0%)	23 (27.1%)	36 (22.5%)	30 (24.4%)
Good	184 (26.2%)	3 (37.5%)	24 (32.0%)	12 (24.5%)	26 (26.8%)	12 (34.3%)	17 (28.3%)	19 (22.4%)	40 (25.0%)	28 (22.8%)
Excellent	66 (9.4%)	0 (0%)	4 (5.3%)	8 (16.3%)	10 (10.3%)	4 (11.4%)	4 (6.7%)	13 (15.3%)	13 (8.1%)	8 (6.5%)
Not Sure	141 (20.1%)	3 (37.5%)	10 (13.3%)	6 (12.2%)	12 (12.4%)	5 (14.3%)	15 (25.0%)	13 (15.3%)	50 (31.3%)	26 (21.1%)

Parks and Recreation

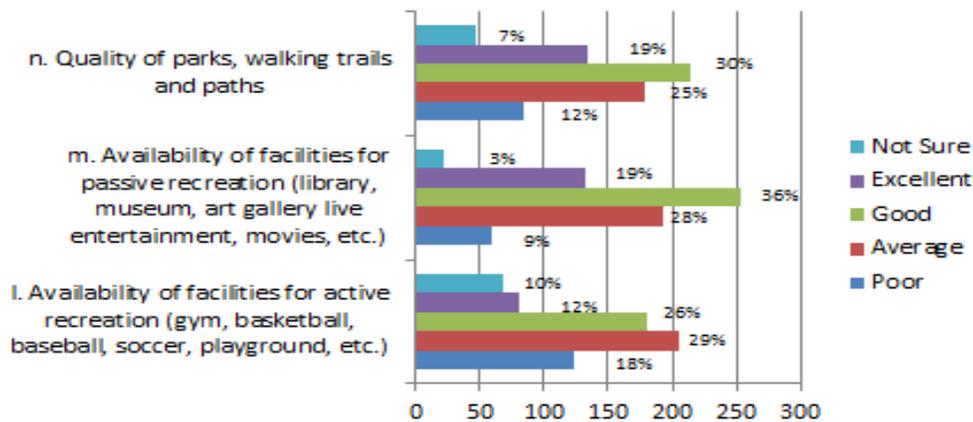
Several survey questions focused on individuals’ perceptions of the City’s parks and cultural activities. Over 49% of survey respondents feel that the availability of parks, trails and walking paths is “good” or “excellent”(Figure 19). Survey respondents were equally favorable regarding passive recreation activities available (55%). Results were less

favorable for active recreation activities such as playgrounds, soccer fields, and basketball, 38% favorable and 47% unfavorable responses.

As noted earlier in this report, residents’ perceptions of parks are mostly favorable. And while most residents rate the quality of parks, walking trails and paths as “good” Looking more closely by Census tract in Table 37, it appears that residents living in tracts 17 and 97 (57%) are the most favorable about the park system. Residents who own their homes chose quality of parks, walking trails and paths as “excellent”, more often than those who rent their homes (*chi square*= 22.35, *p*<.01). In addition, Hispanic/Latino respondents answered significantly different than those who were not Hispanic/Latino (*chi square*= 13.09, *p*<.05). More respondents who were not Hispanic/Latino

Figure 19:

How would you rate Center City in terms of ...recreation and parks



The median (50th percentile) responses were 2.00 (average) for item 5l, and 3.00 (good) for items 5m and 5n.

rated quality of parks, walking trails and paths as “average”, “good”, or “excellent”. Age also made a difference in responses for this item. Younger residents (equal to or less than 53 years) rated quality of parks, walking trails and paths more often as “poor” than the older residents (*chi square*= 17.28, *p*<.01). See Appendix B for specific results.

Table 37: Perceptions of the Quality of Parks, Walking Trails and Paths by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Poor	84 (11.9%)	2 (25.0%)	5 (6.7%)	7 (14.3%)	16 (16.5%)	8 (22.9%)	9 (15.0%)	6 (7.1%)	12 (7.5%)	18 (14.6%)
Average	178 (25.3%)	0 (0%)	22 (29.3%)	16 (32.7%)	31 (32.0%)	10 (28.9%)	13 (21.7%)	20 (23.5%)	34 (21.3%)	28 (22.8%)
Good	214 (30.4%)	1 (12.5%)	21 (28.0%)	14 (28.6%)	29 (29.9%)	11 (31.4%)	18 (30.0%)	26 (30.6%)	55 (34.4%)	35 (28.5%)
Excellent	134 (19.1%)	2 (25.0%)	18 (24.0%)	4 (8.2%)	12 (12.4%)	5 (14.3%)	10 (16.7%)	22 (25.9%)	37 (23.1%)	23 (18.7%)
Not Sure	47 (6.7%)	3 (37.5%)	6 (8.0%)	3 (6.1%)	2 (2.1%)	1 (2.9%)	5 (8.3%)	6 (7.1%)	14 (8.8%)	7 (5.7%)

With regard to passive recreation (e.g., library, museums, art galleries, movies), responses were fairly distributed across the response choices although tracts 17 (61%) and 8 (60%) had the most favorable responses while Census tract 9 had the highest percentage of less favorable ratings (41%) (Table 38). Looking across our 4 comparison subgroups, residents who rent their homes rated availability of facilities for passive recreation as “poor”, more often than those who own their homes, who tended to say “average” or “excellent” (*chi square*= 19.05, *p*<.05). See Appendix B for specific results.

Table 38: Perceptions of the Availability of Facilities for Passive Recreation by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Poor	60 (8.5%)	2 (25.0%)	3 (4.0%)	8 (16.3%)	10 (10.3%)	3 (8.6%)	9 (15.0%)	2 (2.4%)	9 (5.6%)	14 (11.4%)
Average	193 (27.5%)	1 (12.5%)	21 (28.0%)	12 (24.5%)	33 (34.0%)	12 (34.3%)	13 (21.7%)	29 (34.1%)	39 (24.4%)	31 (25.2%)
Good	253 (36.0%)	3 (37.5%)	31 (41.3%)	17 (34.7%)	30 (30.9%)	13 (37.1%)	24 (40.0%)	25 (29.4%)	63 (39.4%)	40 (32.5%)
Excellent	133 (18.9%)	1 (12.5%)	14 (18.7%)	9 (18.4%)	15 (15.5%)	7 (20.0%)	9 (15.0%)	18 (21.2%)	34 (21.3%)	25 (20.3%)
Not Sure	22 (3.1%)	1 (12.5%)	2 (2.7%)	1 (2.0%)	3 (3.1%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.7%)	4 (4.7%)	6 (3.8%)	3 (2.4%)

Data by Census tract regarding perceptions of active recreation (e.g., gym, basketball, soccer) in Table 41 reveals that responses were more even regarding favorability across Center City, although lower than those for passive recreation. Regarding the 4 subgroups, for this item, Hispanic/Latino respondents answered significantly different than those who were not Hispanic/Latino (*chi square*= 32.48, *p*<.0001). More respondents who were not Hispanic/Latino rated availability of facilities for active recreation as “average” or “good”. Age also made a difference in responses for this item. Younger residents (equal to or less than 53 years) rated availability of facilities

for active recreation more often as “poor” than the older residents (*chi square*= 14.39, *p*<.01). See Appendix B for specific results.

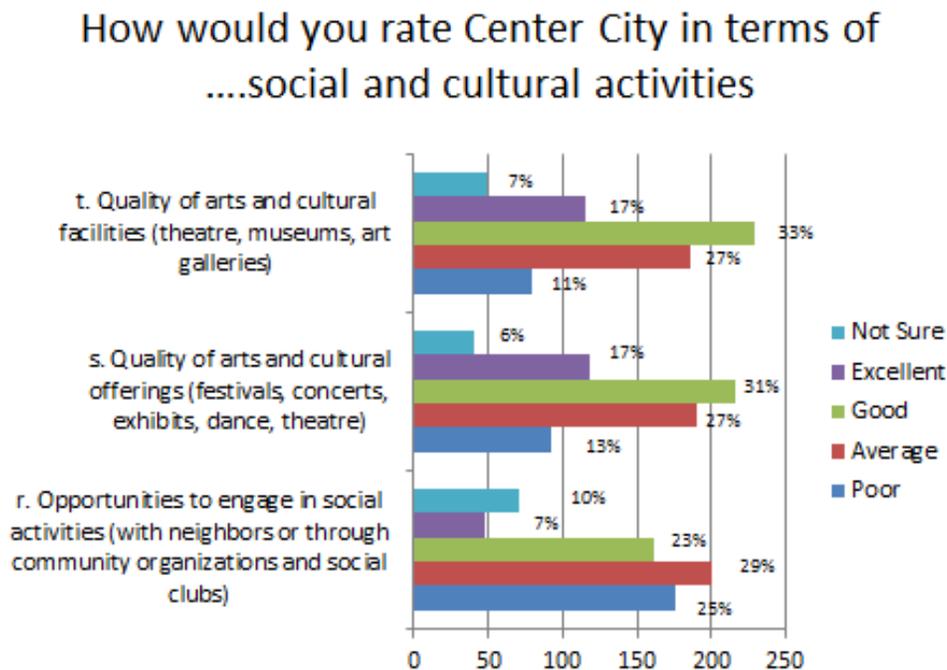
Table 39: Perceptions of the Availability of Facilities for Active Recreation by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Poor	124 (17.6%)	3 (37.5%)	13 (17.3%)	10 (20.4%)	20 (20.6%)	11 (31.4%)	10 (16.7%)	9 (10.6%)	26 (16.3%)	20 (16.3%)
Average	205 (29.2%)	0 (0%)	21 (28.0%)	15 (30.6%)	32 (33.0%)	9 (25.7%)	19 (31.7%)	32 (37.6%)	39 (24.4%)	32 (26.0%)
Good	181 (25.7%)	3 (37.5%)	22 (29.3%)	12 (24.5%)	19 (19.6%)	9 (25.7%)	12 (20.0%)	24 (28.2%)	45 (28.1%)	32 (26.0%)
Excellent	81 (11.5%)	0 (0%)	9 (12.0%)	6 (12.2%)	14 (14.4%)	4 (11.4%)	7 (11.7%)	10 (11.8%)	16 (10.0%)	15 (12.2%)
Not Sure	69 (9.8%)	2 (25.0%)	7 (9.3%)	3 (6.1%)	6 (6.2%)	1 (2.9%)	6 (10.0%)	4 (4.7%)	27 (16.9%)	13 (10.6%)

Culture and Arts

Lastly, the survey asked a series of questions related to arts and cultural opportunities for residents of Center City. As shown in Figure 20, residents rate the quality of cultural offerings (e.g., theatres, museums, art galleries, festivals, concerts, and dance) as “good” to “average”.

Figure 20:



Looking more closely by Census tract in Table 40, it appears that responses are fairly even across the region, those living in tracts 9 (53%) and 18 (54%) were the most favorable regarding the quality of theatres, museums and art galleries. In addition, for this item, Hispanic/Latino respondents answered significantly different than those who were not Hispanic/Latino (*chi square*= 18.31, *p*<.001). More respondents who were not Hispanic/Latino rated the quality of arts and cultural offerings as “average” or “good”. See Appendix B for specific results.

Table 40: Perceptions of Quality of Arts and Cultural Offerings by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Poor	93 (13.2%)	1 (12.5%)	7 (9.3%)	5 (10.2%)	22 (22.7%)	8 (22.9%)	7 (11.7%)	10 (11.8%)	11 (6.9%)	18 (14.6%)
Average	191 (27.2%)	1 (12.5%)	27 (36.0%)	15 (30.6%)	20 (20.6%)	11 (31.4%)	18 (30.0%)	19 (22.4%)	49 (30.6%)	29 (23.6%)
Good	216 (30.7%)	2 (25.0%)	22 (29.3%)	19 (38.8%)	23 (23.7%)	8 (22.9%)	17 (28.3%)	25 (29.4%)	56 (35.0%)	40 (32.5%)
Excellent	118 (16.8%)	0 (0%)	12 (16.0%)	7 (14.3%)	17 (17.5%)	7 (20.0%)	9 (15.0%)	16 (18.8%)	30 (18.8%)	19 (15.4%)
Not Sure	41 (5.8%)	4 (50.0%)	2 (2.7%)	0 (0%)	8 (8.2%)	1 (2.9%)	4 (6.7%)	7 (8.2%)	9 (5.6%)	6 (4.9%)

Results were similar regarding the quality of arts and cultural facilities. As shown by Census tract in Table 41, individuals living in Census tracts 18 (56%), 12 and 8 (53%) were most favorable regarding arts and cultural activities. In addition, for this item, Hispanic/Latino respondents answered significantly different than those who were not Hispanic/Latino (*chi square*= 18.27, *p*<.001). More respondents who were not Hispanic/Latino rated the quality of arts and cultural facilities as “average”, “good”, or “excellent”. See Appendix B for specific results.

Table 41: Perceptions of the Quality of Arts and Cultural Facilities by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Poor	79 (11.2%)	1 (12.5%)	5 (6.7%)	8 (16.3%)	18 (18.6%)	7 (20.0%)	6 (10.0%)	5 (5.9%)	11 (6.9%)	14 (11.4%)
Average	186 (26.5%)	1 (12.5%)	21 (28.0%)	13 (26.5%)	27 (27.8%)	10 (28.6%)	13 (21.7%)	24 (28.2%)	43 (26.9%)	31 (25.2%)
Good	229 (32.6%)	3 (37.5%)	26 (34.7%)	18 (36.7%)	25 (25.8%)	12 (34.3%)	25 (41.7%)	20 (23.5%)	60 (37.5%)	37 (30.1%)
Excellent	116 (16.5%)	0 (0%)	14 (18.7%)	5 (10.2%)	14 (14.4%)	5 (14.3%)	7 (11.7%)	19 (22.4%)	29 (18.1%)	22 (17.9%)
Not Sure	49 (7.0%)	3 (37.5%)	6 (8.0%)	2 (4.1%)	5 (5.2%)	1 (2.9%)	4 (6.7%)	8 (9.4%)	11 (6.9%)	9 (7.3%)

Results by Census tract are also evenly distributed regarding individuals’ perceptions of opportunities to engage in social activities (Table 42). The outlier is Census tract 12, where 68% of the respondents were the least favorable about these opportunities. Cross-tabulations and chi-square analyses using 4 demographic groups: gender (female,

male, other), age (less than or equal to 53 years or 54 years or older), Hispanic/Latino (yes or no), housing (rent, own, other) did not yield significantly different findings on this item.

Table 42: Perceptions of Opportunities to Engage in Social Activities by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Poor	176 (25.0%)	1 (12.5%)	20 (26.7%)	14 (28.6%)	23 (23.7%)	9 (25.7%)	18 (30.0%)	28 (32.9%)	31 (19.4%)	28 (22.8%)
Average	201 (28.6%)	3 (37.5%)	24 (32.0%)	12 (24.5%)	29 (29.9%)	15 (42.9%)	16 (26.7%)	20 (23.5%)	48 (30.0%)	30 (24.4%)
Good	162 (23.0%)	0 (0%)	16 (21.3%)	10 (20.4%)	20 (20.6%)	8 (22.9%)	14 (23.3%)	21 (24.7%)	40 (25.0%)	30 (24.4%)
Excellent	48 (6.8%)	0 (0%)	5 (6.7%)	6 (12.2%)	10 (10.3%)	1 (2.9%)	4 (6.7%)	2 (2.4%)	13 (8.1%)	7 (5.7%)
Not Sure	71 (10.1%)	4 (50.0%)	4 (5.3%)	3 (6.1%)	9 (9.3%)	2 (5.7%)	4 (6.7%)	8 (9.4%)	23 (14.4%)	14 (11.4%)

Residents' Recommended Quality of Life Improvements

Thus far, the results provide residents' opinions about how they feel about living in Center City Allentown today. Our remaining questions ask residents to look to the future and provide information to community leaders about ways to make life in Center City more enjoyable, vibrant and fulfilling. The first question in the section asks residents to select retail or business opportunities from a list provided as well as an open-ended option to provide additional suggestions. As shown in Figure 20, the top three most frequent selections from the list were grocery/access to fresh produce (53%), free internet access (40%) and health care/dentist/pharmacy (31%).

Figure 21:

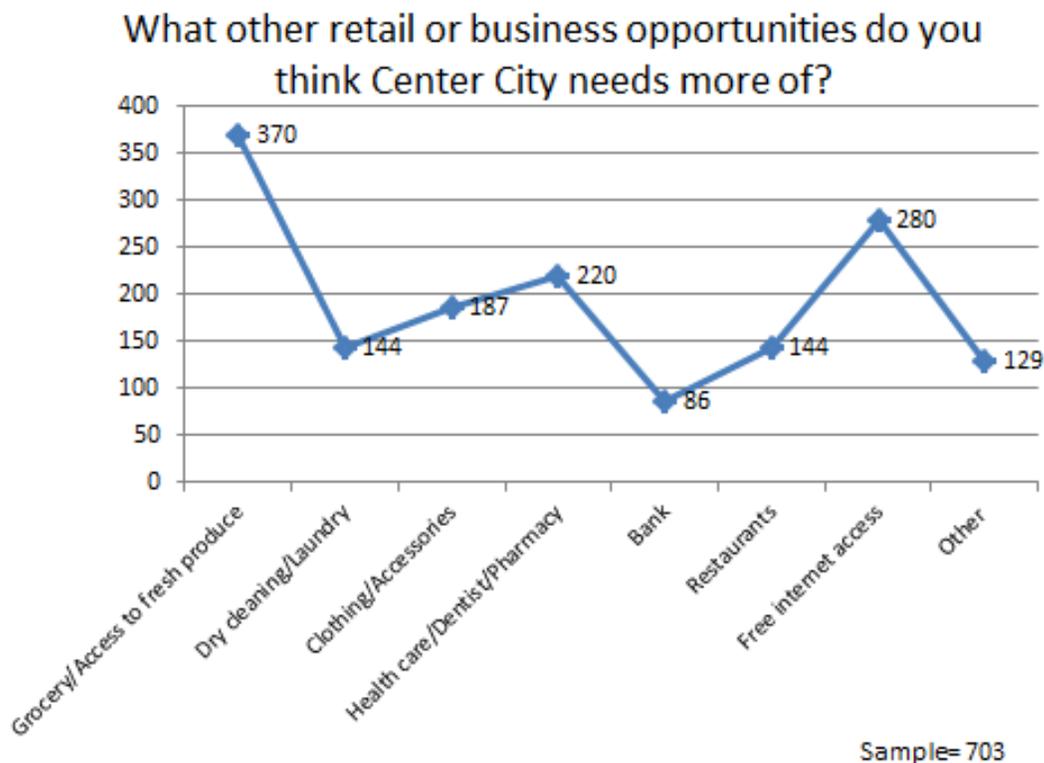


Table 43 provides more targeted suggestions by Census tract. Grocery/access to fresh foods, while requested across the region, was selected by 76% of responding residents in Census Tract 97, while 58% in Census tract 12 requested this type of business. These Census tracts are located to the south of Linden St., which is without a large grocery store in close proximity to residents. A higher percentage of residents living in Census tracts 9 (53%) and 8 (40%) indicated a need or more healthcare/dentist/pharmacy businesses in their area, which is on the far east side of Center City, north of Linden St, which is also in the area Sacred Heart Hospital. It is possible that people in this part of Center City are using the hospital to receive ambulatory care because they are not able to access more local health services. Residents in Census tract 9 also more frequently mentioned wanting more restaurants, with many writing in “affordable” on returned surveys. In addition, while the free internet option was frequently mentioned across the area, residents in Census tracts 10 (53%) and 12 (46%) were the most likely to select this option. This item was included on the survey because an earlier study of the area, by Promise Neighborhoods of the Lehigh Valley, indicated that a low percentage of households have internet services. With so much of our daily experience requiring internet access (e.g., applying for a job, government services, homework) this option suggests where this service is most desired.

Table 43: Residents’ Suggestions of Other Retail or Business Opportunities in Center City by Census Tract

	Total (N=703)	Census Tract 7 (N=8)	Census Tract 8 (N=75)	Census Tract 9 (N=49)	Census Tract 10 (N=97)	Census Tract 12 (N=35)	Census Tract 16 (N=60)	Census Tract 17 (N=85)	Census Tract 18 (N=160)	Census Tract 97 (N=123)
Grocery/ Access to fresh produce	370 (52.6%)	3 (37.5%)	29 (38.7%)	24 (49.0%)	32 (33.0%)	27 (77.1%)	22 (36.7%)	40 (47.1%)	92 (57.5%)	94 (76.4%)
Dry cleaning/ laundry	144 (20.5%)	3 (37.5%)	14 (18.7%)	15 (30.6%)	28 (28.9%)	10 (28.6%)	8 (13.3%)	13 (15.3%)	22 (13.8%)	28 (22.8%)
Clothing/ Accessories	187 (26.6%)	0 (0%)	10 (13.3%)	16 (32.7%)	32 (33.0%)	10 (28.6%)	18 (30.0%)	19 (22.4%)	44 (27.5%)	36 (29.3%)
Healthcare/ Dentist / Pharmacy	220 (31.3%)	5 (62.5%)	30 (40.0%)	26 (53.1%)	36 (37.1%)	11 (31.4%)	20 (33.3%)	23 (27.1%)	30 (18.8%)	35 (28.5%)
Bank	86 (12.2%)	1 (12.5%)	9 (12.0%)	13 (26.5%)	11 (11.3%)	6 (17.1%)	6 (10.0%)	11 (12.9%)	13 (8.1%)	15 (12.2%)
Restaurants	144 (20.5%)	1 (12.5%)	11 (14.7%)	18 (36.7%)	19 (19.6%)	7 (20.0%)	11 (18.3%)	14 (16.5%)	26 (16.3%)	35 (28.5%)
Free internet access	280 (39.8%)	3 (37.5%)	31 (41.3%)	23 (46.9%)	51 (52.6%)	16 (45.7%)	18 (30.0%)	31 (36.5%)	58 (36.3%)	44 (35.8%)

Residents offered a variety of “other” retail experiences that they would like to see in Center City. About 18% (129) individuals provided self reported responses. Of those responding, 17% would like to see a movie theater, while 13% would like to see more affordable restaurants like Arby’s, or McDonalds in the area. Additionally, 7 respondents also mentioned more activities for school-aged children. Four respondents specifically suggest a Target and another 4 suggested Trader Joe’s. Many also provide responses including a pet store, hardware store, bakery or deli.

One final survey question is the culmination of all of the preceding discussion and asks residents, “What, if anything, do you think the people and businesses in Center City can do to make it a better place to live in?” The response option for this question was open-ended, allowing resident to express, in their own words, what changes they would like to see the future.

A little over one-third of respondents expressed concerns and provided ideas about how to improve Center City. Responses ranged from one sentence to hand written letters. In general, the top three areas of concerns/recommended improvements are in the areas of public safety (48%), improving the cleanliness of streets, sidewalks and homes beyond the Hamilton St. corridor (43%), and the need to improve community relations (42%). The sections below provide quotes from residents that capture these themes. Because many individuals provided multiple suggestions in this section, the quotes below are organized by Census tract. There was uneven response to this question across the region, therefore, some tracts have fewer quotes. However, the quotes are representative of the themes identified as well as other noteworthy comments. Names are not attached to the quotes as surveys were completed anonymously.

What, if anything, do you think the people and businesses in Center City can do to make it a better place to live in?

Census Tract 7

“Create more jobs and activities for our children.”

“Stop littering. Enforce the same rules for all vehicles. Reduce the number of condemned buildings.”

Census Tract 8

“The people and the businesses don’t need to do anything better. There needs to be more police enforced in the streets taking care of real crimes not petty little issues, like music, broken tail lights or busted front lights.”

“First, make homeowners and landlords keep their properties clean and maintained!! Second, make people turn the loud music off by 9pm. Some of us do go to work very early in the morning. Crack down on all the fireworks being set off the entire week of the 4th of July!!”

“For people to care more and get along more.”

“Keep and effort to have a big business have offices in Allentown area proactively so to make them as big office headquarters. It will make them as a primary economic driving force for Allentown.”

“Not sure, get the drugs and guns under control. People need to pick up after their dogs.”

“Take better care of the poor and homeless. Do more for drug and alcohol recovery. Clean the streets better. Do something about the gangs of kids racing all over on mini bikes.”

“The Waste Management workers do an excellent job and also the parks department workers. There are no theatres in Center City. It would be nice to eat at a restaurant and see a movie.”

Census Tract 9

“I believe that we all just need to pull in together as a community.”

“Provide more activities that raise money to help kids to be more active and creative. Single parents are not able to offer their children the same opportunities as the children with both parents. We should also be helping adults more who work every day and who are reliable and drug free.”

“Make it more of a community, more community service, clean up streets.”

“Build more places and things for families. There are plenty of clothing stores and restaurants, but no fun things for families. We have to leave our city for family things to do. Need movies, bowling, etc.”

Census Tract 10

“Fix up the empty buildings, remodel them or tear them down. There are so many eyesores you fix up one part, but when I cross the street I am in a dump area, clean it up!!!”

“(It) would be nice to see more business spread to the side streets and below 7th Street”

“Improve the quality of daily life in downtown. More police presence. Stop neighbors from being a nuisance to others. Examples – loud stereos, loud cars, motorcycles. People having no respect for their neighbors, acting like idiots. So bad that you can’t even open your windows on a nice day because of all the noise.”

“Bridging the gap between downtown development and the neighborhoods around it.”

“Better access and affordability in the places who do business here. We need more policing after dark and especially after midnight and we also need more governmental involvement with the residents of Center City.”

Census Tract 12

“Have more things for kids to do.”

“Take guns off the streets.”

“Each have to increase respect for their own homes and properties and consideration for others.”

“Stop trying to get low-income families out slowly or faster for that matter. It isn’t nice nor fair to hard working moms and dads who try hard to provide.”

“Everything is awesome and continuing to get better.”

Census Tract 16

“Crime needs to be controlled better. Too many gun(s) on the streets – too many shootings nearby. Too many robberies in our area.”

“Do something about the dirty streets, abandoned buildings and unkept houses and property.”

“Have the APD work past 5pm weekdays and have them patrol 7th St from Washington St. to Linden St. for double parked cars on both sides, also on weekends. It’s like a parking lot and the APD doesn’t move or ticket double-parked vehicles.”

“Businesses – increase wages a little bit and give opportunities to people that live in Center City. People – do upgrades on their houses so they look nice and clean the alleys.”

Census Tract 17

“Stop renting to drug dealers. Have indoor basketball courts, programs, etc, accessible to kids.”

“People take no pride in the city they live in. There is garbage, cans, trash and drug bags all over the streets.”

“Enforce noise regulations of loud car stereos. Campaign to get residents to clean up litter and trash around their homes. Enforce leash laws and cleaning up after their pets.”

“Offer restaurants that are more reasonable prices.”

Census Tract 18

“Clean streets. Remove some of the overpopulated businesses (barbershops, check cashing places. Add a nice grocery store like Trader Joe’s.”

“Keep using the streets and businesses. I’m very optimistic for business and entertainment in Center City and expect much further growth.”

“Slum lords are a real problem in this city. They do not take care of their properties and do not care whom they rent to. It’s a real detriment to the quality of life and home values.”

“Invest in the surrounding neighborhoods. Make improve the school district for all children a priority. Train staff on cultural sensitivity.”

“Allentown needs to begin enforcing its ordinances – litter, garbage, noise, parking, zoning, building codes. Streets and sidewalks are filthy, double-parking is rampant, building code violations are unenforced.”

Census Tract 97

“Put more signs where there are a lot of children living.”

“Encourage more artistic and educational activities. Discourage sports and disruptive activities. Community gardens, more public parking, lower parking fees. Enforce noise ordinances, even on churches.”

“Stop the violence.”

“To make Center City safe. You don’t worry about other types of streets.”

“I believe that a thriving city needs more activities, more cultural and more business/customer engagement. I compare everything to NYC but I love that Center City Atown still maintains that “home” feeling.”

“Free parking for residents of Center City.”

“Everyone should be on the same page and unite more. There should be more unity.”

“People more hospitable, businesses and restaurants, retail reasonable pricing. More events, free concerts, arts and crafts, children friendly activities and fairs.”

Summary Analysis and Conclusion

These comprehensive survey results provide ample information for Center City residents and community leaders to continue the positive momentum of recent redevelopment efforts. Taken together, several broad observations can be drawn from these data. First, results suggest optimism that residents recognize that the redevelopment efforts are improving life for residents living in Center City as the majority of residents do think Center City has improved. Second, it is important to remember, when looking at these results, that the challenges facing Center City residents evolved over several decades. The fact that residents are seeing positive improvements in three years should be considered in light of the discussion that follows, as we recognize that this study measures perceptions at the beginning of this long term change for Center City.

Third, quality of life, as a measure, is multi-dimensional. Focus on one category of services or activities is unlikely to move this metric very far, particularly with the high mobility rate of residents. While public opinion is generally stable over time, in Allentown, perceptions of improvements may differ more across years due to the high mobility rate of residents. For example, survey results reveal that new residents in the redeveloped blocks of Linden St. already have a different perception of the affordability of amenities, such as restaurants, and different grocery store preferences, (e.g. Trader Joe’s) than most other residents of Center City. This brings to light the fact that many residents reported being concerned about the gentrification of Center City, suggesting that care must be taken to continue to ensure that Upside Allentown’s comprehensive plan considers a balanced strategy to improve the quality of life of all residents.

Overall, three overarching themes emerge from the results that are obstacles preventing all residents from perceiving achieving a high quality life in Center City: 1) The quality of services and opportunities for children living

in Center City; 2) community appeal, which includes public infrastructure, housing; and 3) community relations and public safety. To facilitate this discussion, Table 46 summarizes statistically significant results for items related to each theme. These results suggest that there are differences within subgroups, which can be generalized to the population of residents living in Center City.

The Quality of Services and Opportunities for Children

Multiple survey questions specifically asked residents their opinions related to either the education system, child care or raising a child in Center City. Additionally, many questions, such as those concerning the quality of parks and playgrounds, arts and culture, and passive recreation, speak to these issues. Results across these responses suggest that there is much room for improvement in this area. While the burden must be carried, in part, by the Allentown School District, the city government and community organizations must continue to share this responsibility. Nearly two-thirds of survey respondents said that Center City was a “poor” to “average” place to raise children.

The level of dissatisfaction covers the entire region. This level of response is related, in part to perceptions of child care as 55% of those rating the quality of child care in Center City ranked it as “poor” to “average” and 57% rated affordability as “poor” to “average”. Females were significantly more likely to rate the child care items as “poor”. Because many respondents indicated that someone was not fully employed due to the availability of child care, this remains an important economic issue for families.

Second, as already noted, the low level of satisfaction is due to the perceptions of the school system as over 58% of respondents rated access to quality education “poor” or “average”. Hispanic residents were significantly more favorable than non-Hispanic residents regarding access to quality education. Third, the availability of facilities for recreation, particularly active, such as basketball, soccer, gym, baseball and playgrounds, was rated “poor” or “average” by 47% of respondents. Hispanic residents and those 53 or under rated active recreation more unfavorably than other groups. Several respondents to the open ended questions noted a need for more activities for children, which would require community investments beyond city services to improve this measure. Fourth, residents may perceive Center City as an unfavorable place to raise children due to the perceived level of crime, which will be discussed below.

Table 44: Significant Relationships Across Survey Items

	Gender (male/female/other)	Age (</= 53 or <54)	Ethnicity (Hispanic/Non-Hispanic)	Home ownership (rent/own)
Overall satisfaction living in Center City			15.13* p<.01	18.96 p<.05
Continue to live in Center City		9.13 p<.01		13.65 p<.01
Do you feel a part of the new development in Center City			28.10 p<.0001	
Center City as a place to raise children			19.93 p<.001	
Center City as a place to work			11.59 p<.02	
Center City compared to 3 years ago		17.10 p<.01	12.38 p<.05	44.61 p<.0001
Safety in neighborhood during the day	10.08 p<.05			
Safety in neighborhood at night		8.48 p<.05		16.07 p<.01
Condition of street trees		9.83 p<.05		
Condition of sidewalks			10.54 p<.05	21.77 p<.01
Condition of public parks/facilities	18.23 p<.05	19.82 p>.001	16.08 P,.01	18.81 p<.05
Cleanliness and appearance		11.04 p<.05	17.47 p<.01	18.41 p<.05

	Gender (male/female/other)	Age (\geq 53 or $<$54)	Ethnicity (Hispanic/Non-Hispanic)	Home ownership (rent/own)
Accessibility of affordable housing	17.84 p<.05		9.94 p<.05	46.42 p<.0001
Variety of housing options				33.83 P<.0001
Quality of housing	10.42 p<.05	18.41 p<.05		
Employment opportunities		13.94 p<.01	17.28 p<.01	
Access to quality education			29.33 p<.0001	
Affordable child care	20.95 p<.01	38.93 p<.0001	52.35 p<.0001	32.65 p<.0001
Quality child care	17.93 p<.05	25.34 p<.0001	48.30 p<.0001	31.52 p<.0001
Availability of parking	21.39 p<.05			
Public transit			21.35 p<.001	27.83 p<.01
Travel by bicycle		16.93 p<.01	25.45 p<.0001	15.61 p<.05
Handicap accessibility in public places			24.57 p<.0001	
Availability of facilities for active recreation		14.39 p<.01	32.48 p<.0001	
Availability of facilities for passive recreation				19.05 p<.05
Quality of parks and walking trails		17.28 p<.01	13.09 p<.01	22.35 p<.01
Quality of arts and cultural offerings			18.31 p<.001	
Quality of arts and cultural facilities			18.27 p<.001	

*chi-square calculated and significance value reported in each cell.

Community/Neighborhood Appeal

Although there may be many reasons why survey participants rated Center City “poor” or “average” as a place to live, one of the dominant themes of the data is individual’s dissatisfaction with the built environment, which includes general cleanliness, and the quality of sidewalks and streets. One of the first indications of this area of concern was the fact that many residents, when asked what they liked least about living in Center City, wrote in issues of street and sidewalk cleanliness. More home owners rated the sidewalks as “poor” compared to renters. When asked specifically about the overall appearance and cleanliness of Center City, 66% rated it as “poor” or

“average” and provided specific details related to this issue when asked about how to improve. Non-Hispanic residents and those under 53 were more likely to rate overall appearance as “poor”. Overall appearance is also tied to the condition of streets, sidewalks, including street trees and street lighting, which were rated “poor” or “average” by over one-half of residents across the region.

Parking is also tied to Center City’s appearance. While efforts are being made to increase the number of available parking spots to ease the lack of parking (77% of respondents to the survey rated parking availability “poor” to “average”), issues of double parking and illegal parking were frequently mentioned as problematic. Streets lined with illegally parked cars pose a safety risk and are less attractive to residents. Because one’s perception of appearance is shaped by all of our senses, not only sight, the many comments that were made about noise pollution, particularly from automobiles, must be considered as a factor impacting one’s quality of life.

A third key area related to community appeal is housing quality, which is tied to the variety of options available as well as housing affordability. While over one-half of respondents selected their own home as one of the things that they liked best about living in Center City, a higher percentage of respondents rated the quality of homes as “poor” to “average”. In several census tracts over 60% of residents were unfavorable about the housing quality. They are also dissatisfied with the variety of housing options available across Center City, as most residences are attached row homes and very few detached houses and varying architectural styles. Because the median income of residents living in Center City is below the median of the city as a whole, county, or state, individuals having difficulty affording their monthly rent or mortgage are unable to keep up with home repairs or make home improvements. Surveys results indicate that housing affordability is challenging across Center City as 56% report it as “poor” to “average”. Non-Hispanic residents and home owners more likely to rate affordability as “average” or “good.” Residents will continue to have difficulty maintaining homes with curb appeal until they are able to cover basic housing costs.

Community Relations and Public Safety

The final theme emerging from the data concerns how residents feel about relationships within their community, which impact their feelings of belongingness and perceptions of safety. One indication that community residents do not feel a connection to one another is the fact that one-third of respondents selected “my neighbors” when asked to choose from a list of options that they liked the least about living in Center City. Their perceptions of their neighbors might be tied to their concerns about cleanliness but also how open and accepting residents are to people of diverse backgrounds, cultures or disability status. For example, when asked to rate Center City as an open and accepting place for people of diverse backgrounds, 38% rated it as “poor” to “average”. A large number of residents spoke directly to feelings of racism in their remarks about how to improve Center City, as noted above, and there appears to be a desire for people to want to come together and engage in more social activities. In fact 54% of respondents rated the opportunity to engage in social activities with neighbors or through community organizations and social clubs as “poor” to “average”. Clearly there is a need and opportunity for Upside Allentown to improve individual’s perceptions of their neighbors and strengthen the social bonds vital for a healthy community.

Neighborhood relationships are typically tied to an individual’s sense of security. However, in this sample, nearly as many people feel safe in Center City, in general, as they do in their own neighborhoods. While they feel safer across the region during the day in close proximity to their home and the larger area, there is only a small difference between respondent’s perceptions of safety in Center City versus their neighborhood (56% vs. 47% reporting

feeling very unsafe). In addition, home owners in Center City were more likely than renters to feel very unsafe in their neighborhoods after dark. These results could be due, in part, to a lack of social cohesion within the community. It could also be due to the high number of residents reporting drug sales and drug use in their neighborhoods noted in an earlier section. The perceived lack of adequate street lighting also may lead to a high level of dissatisfaction with condition of public safety as 42% of residents rated the condition as “poor” or “average”. With over 48% of residents reporting that safety in the community a key concern about living in Center City, this measure will require multiple methods of engagement to improve current and future residents’ perceptions.

While this study provides a great deal of information about the quality of life in Center City, there are a few areas where more research is needed. One area requiring more information is the employment status of residents as employment and income are closely tied to one’s quality of life. Census data suggest high level of unemployment for Center City residents, however, our survey results do not align, perhaps due to sample response bias. While the survey asked residents to identify, if adults in their household are not employed full-time and the reasons why, few provide useful information. Several did indicate that there were personal reasons why individuals were not working, but the numbers completing this question were insufficient. Second, while efforts were made to ensure that the sample represented the proportion of residents living in each Census block group, we did not receive a proportional response rate of individuals identifying as Hispanic or renters compared to Census data. Research efforts in the future need to continue to engage residents of diverse backgrounds and life experiences.

In conclusion, the report suggests that residents see positive improvement taking place in Center City. Their willingness to complete and return the survey, and provide comments and suggestions to improve the quality of life in Center City, provides a level of optimism that may be hidden in our results. Although residents have many problems with the status quo, they appear to be hopeful about their future.

Appendix A:

May 15, 2017

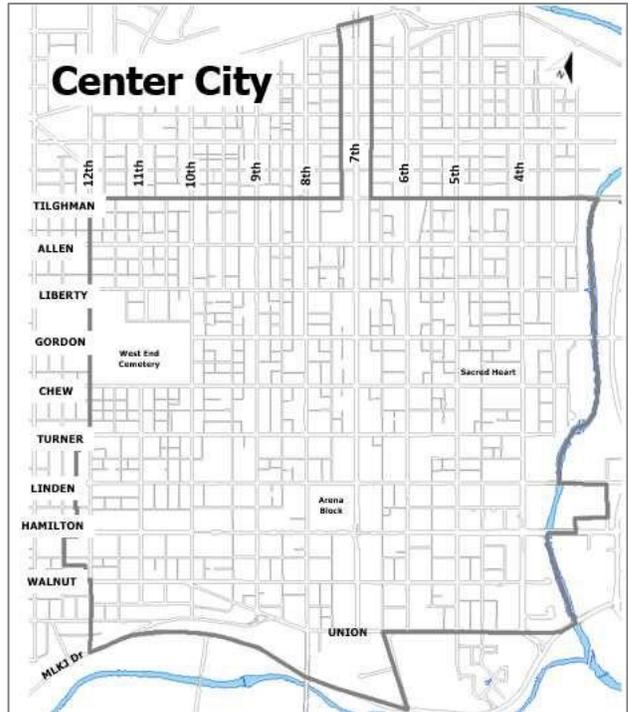
Dear Center City Resident,

Your household has been selected to participate in a voluntary Quality of Life Survey about Center City Allentown.

A coalition of community stakeholders called Upside Allentown have gotten together to work towards improving the quality of life of residents in Center City and the general livability of its neighborhoods. Because you live in the Center City area, we are asking you to complete and return this survey to us.

The survey contains questions on how you view the quality of living in Center City in general. The overall goal of this process is to use your feedback to help us measure your level of satisfaction, as we work towards improving on the amenities that you have come to expect and enjoy. Please be assured that the survey is anonymous and all of your answers will be kept confidential.

I ask that you please take a few minutes to fill out the enclosed survey form and return it to us by June 15, using the self-addressed stamped envelope provided. The survey is voluntary. If you have any questions, please contact Jesse Sadiua of the city at 610-437-7613 (or by email: jesus.sadiua@allentownpa.gov). As a thank you for your participation, we are offering a drawing of gift cards from local businesses and bus passes. Please return the enclosed post card separately to enter into the drawing. Winners will be drawn randomly and notified in the summer.



On behalf of the coalition of community stakeholders, I thank you for taking the time to participate in this important process and to share your input with us. Survey results will be available to the community in this Fall.

Sincerely,

Steve Neratko
Director of Planning & Zoning
City of Allentown

Nota: Traducción Española en dorso.

15 mayo 2017

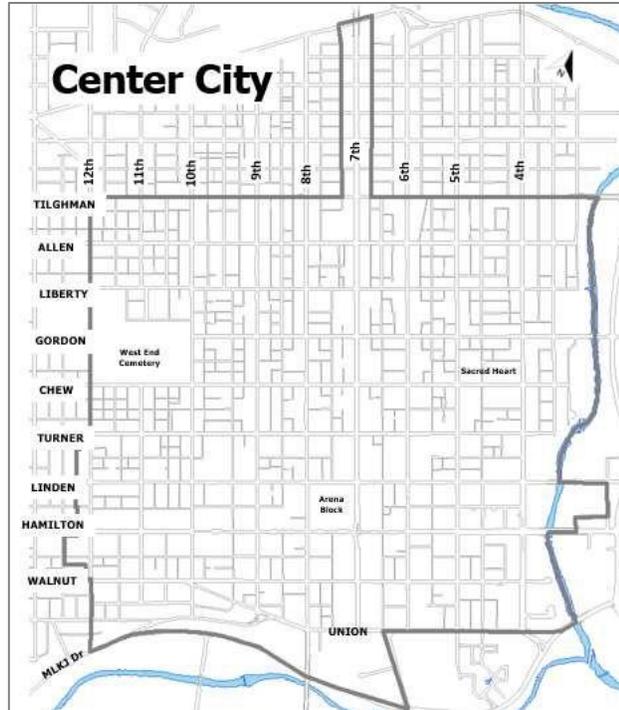
Estimado(a) Residente del Centro de la Ciudad,

Usted ha sido seleccionado(a) para participar voluntariamente en la Encuesta de Calidad de Vida del Centro de la Ciudad de Allentown.

Una coalición de patrocinadores de la comunidad llamada Upside Allentown se ha unido para trabajar hacia el mejoramiento de la calidad de vida de los residentes en el Centro de la Ciudad y la seguridad del vecindario. Ya que usted vive en el área del Centro de la Ciudad, le estamos pidiendo que usted complete y nos regrese esta encuesta.

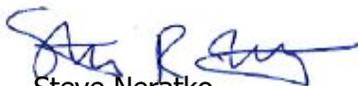
La encuesta contiene preguntas de cómo usted percibe la calidad de vida en general del Centro de la Ciudad. La meta por lo general de este proceso es utilizar su opinión para ayudarnos a medir su nivel de satisfacción, mientras trabajamos hacia el mejoramiento de las comodidades que usted ha llegado a esperar y disfrutar. Por favor asegúrese que la encuesta es anónima y todas sus respuestas serán confidenciales.

Le pido que tome algunos minutos para completar la encuesta adjunta y devolverla no más tardar Junio 15, 2017, utilizando el sobre pre-dirigido y ya estampado que se le ha provisto. La encuesta es voluntaria. Si usted tiene alguna pregunta, por favor comuníquese con Sheila Alvarado de Community Action Development Corporation of Allentown (CADCA) al 610-433-5703 extensión 3105 (o vía correo electrónico: salvarado@caclv.org). Como modo de agradecimiento por su participación, estamos ofreciendo una rifa de tarjetas de regalo de negocios locales y pasajes de guagua pública. Por favor devuelva por separado la postal adjunta para que pueda participar en la rifa. Los ganadores serán escogidos al azar y notificados en el verano.



En nombre de la coalición de patrocinadores de la comunidad, le doy las gracias por tomar de su tiempo para participar en este importante proceso y por compartir sus ideas con nosotros. Los resultados de la encuesta estarán disponibles a la comunidad para este otoño.

Sinceramente,


Steve Neratko
Director of Planning & Zoning
City of Allentown

Center City Allentown Quality of Life Survey

When thinking about Center City in general ...

1. What are the things you like best about living in Center City? (choose up to 3)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> My house or apartment | <input type="checkbox"/> Schools for my children |
| <input type="checkbox"/> My neighbors | <input type="checkbox"/> Access to job opportunities for me |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Distance to work | <input type="checkbox"/> Safety in the community |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access to amenities (parks, stores, church) | <input type="checkbox"/> Affordability of housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Proximity to public transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Types of housing available | |

Something else (Please specify): _____

2. What are the things you like the least about living in Center City? (choose up to 3)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> My house or apartment | <input type="checkbox"/> Schools for my children |
| <input type="checkbox"/> My neighbors | <input type="checkbox"/> Access to job opportunities for me |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Distance to work | <input type="checkbox"/> Safety in the community |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access to amenities (like community centers, stores) | <input type="checkbox"/> Affordability of housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Proximity to public transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Types of housing available | |

Something else (Please specify): _____

3. How would you rate Center City in terms of the following?

	Poor	Average	Good	Excellent	Not Sure
a. Center City as a place to live					
b. Center City as a place to raise children					
c. Center City as a place to work					
d. Center City as a place to retire					

4. How would you rate the quality of the following public infrastructure/features in Center City?

	Poor	Average	Good	Excellent	Not sure
a. Condition of streets					
b. Condition of street lighting					
c. Condition of street trees					
d. Condition of sidewalks					
e. Condition of public parks and facilities					
f. Other, please identify _____					



Encuesta de la Calidad de Vida del Centro de la Ciudad de Allentown

Cuando piensa en el Centro de la Ciudad por lo general...

1. ¿Cuáles son las cosas que más le gustan de vivir en el Centro de la Ciudad? (escoja hasta 3)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mi casa o apartamento
<input type="checkbox"/> Mis vecinos
<input type="checkbox"/> Distancia al trabajo
<input type="checkbox"/> Acceso a las comodidades (parques, tiendas, iglesia)
<input type="checkbox"/> La proximidad para el transporte público
<input type="checkbox"/> Tipos de vivienda disponibles
<input type="checkbox"/> Algo más (Por favor especifique): _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Escuelas para mis hijos
<input type="checkbox"/> Acceso para oportunidades de empleo para mi
<input type="checkbox"/> Seguridad en la Comunidad
<input type="checkbox"/> Vivienda a precio razonable
<input type="checkbox"/> Nada |
|---|---|

2. ¿Cuáles son las cosas que menos le gustan de vivir en el Centro de la Ciudad? (escoja hasta 3)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mi casa o apartamento
<input type="checkbox"/> Mis vecinos
<input type="checkbox"/> Distancia al trabajo
<input type="checkbox"/> Acceso a las comodidades (parques, tiendas, iglesia)
<input type="checkbox"/> La proximidad para el transporte público
<input type="checkbox"/> Tipos de vivienda disponibles
<input type="checkbox"/> Algo más (Por favor especifique): _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Escuelas para mis hijos
<input type="checkbox"/> Acceso para oportunidades de empleo para mi
<input type="checkbox"/> Seguridad en la Comunidad
<input type="checkbox"/> Vivienda a precio razonable
<input type="checkbox"/> Nada |
|---|---|

3. ¿Cómo usted calificaría el Centro de la Ciudad en los siguientes términos?

		Pobre	Promedio	Bueno	Excelente	Indeciso
a.	Centro de la Ciudad como un lugar para vivir					
b.	Centro de la Ciudad como un lugar para criar niños					
c.	Centro de la Ciudad como un lugar para trabajar					
d.	Centro de la Ciudad como un lugar para retirarse					

4. ¿Cómo usted calificaría la calidad de la infraestructura pública/características del Centro de la Ciudad?

		Pobre	Promedio	Bueno	Excelente	Indeciso
a.	Condición de las calles					
b.	Condición de las luces de las calles					
c.	Condición de los árboles de las calles					
d.	Condición de las aceras					
e.	Condición de los parques públicos y las facilidades					
f.	Otro, por favor identifique _____					

5. How would you rate Center City in terms of the following?		Poor	Average	Good	Excellent	Not sure
a.	Cleanliness and overall appearance					
b.	Availability of affordable housing					
c.	Variety of housing options (that is, to rent or buy)					
d.	Quality of housing					
e.	Access to employment opportunities					
f.	Access to quality education					
g.	Availability of parking					
h.	Travel by public transit					
i.	Travel by bicycle					
j.	Travel by walking					
k.	Handicap accessibility in public places					
l.	Availability of facilities for active recreation (gym, basketball, baseball, soccer, playground, etc)					
m.	Availability of facilities for passive recreation (library, museum, art gallery, live entertainment, movies, etc.)					
n.	Quality of parks, walking trails and paths					
o.	Affordable child care					
p.	Quality child care					
q.	Openness and acceptance toward people of diverse backgrounds					
r.	Opportunities to engage in social activities (with neighbors, or through community organizations and social clubs)					
s.	Quality of arts and cultural offerings (festivals, concerts, exhibits, dance, theatre)					
t.	Quality of arts and cultural facilities (theatre, museums, art galleries)					

6. What other retail or business opportunities do you think Center City needs more of? (check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grocery / Access to fresh produce | <input type="checkbox"/> Restaurants |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dry cleaning /laundry | <input type="checkbox"/> Free internet access |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clothing/Accessories | <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Please specify): |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health care /Dentist /Pharmacy | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bank | |

7. How safe or unsafe do you feel in the following circumstances?

		Very unsafe	Safe	Very safe
a.	In Center City, in general during the day			
b.	In Center City, in general after dark			
c.	In your neighborhood during the day			
d.	In your neighborhood after dark			

8. Compared to 3 years ago, would you say that Center City has ...

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Improved a lot | <input type="checkbox"/> Declined some |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Improved some | <input type="checkbox"/> Declined a lot |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stayed about the same | <input type="checkbox"/> Did not live here 3 years ago |



5. ¿Cómo usted calificaría el Centro de la Ciudad en los siguientes términos?

	Pobre	Promedio	Bueno	Excelente	Indeciso
a. Limpieza y apariencia por lo general					
b. Disponibilidad de vivienda accesible					
c. Variedad de opciones de vivienda (tal como, alquilar o comprar)					
d. Calidad de vivienda					
e. Acceso para oportunidades de empleo					
f. Acceso a calidad de educación					
g. Disponibilidad de estacionamiento					
h. Viajar por transporte público					
i. Viajar en bicicleta					
j. Viajar caminando					
k. Acceso para personas discapacitadas en áreas públicas					
l. Disponibilidad de facilidades para recreo active (gimnasio, baloncesto, béisbol, fútbol, patio de recreo, etc.)					
m. Disponibilidad de facilidades para recreo pasivo (biblioteca, museo, galería de arte, entretenimiento en vivo, películas, etc.)					
n. Calidad de los parques, caminos y senderos para caminar					
o. Cuidado de niños a precio razonable					
p. Calidad de cuidado de niños					
q. Apertura y aceptación hacia personas de diversas culturas					
r. Oportunidades para involucrarse en actividades sociales (con vecinos o a través de organizaciones comunitarias y clubs sociales)					
s. Calidad de eventos de arte y cultura (festivales, conciertos, exhibiciones, danza, teatro)					
t. Calidad de las facilidades de arte y cultura (teatro, museos, galerías de arte)					

6. ¿Cuáles otras oportunidades de venta o negocio usted piensa que se necesita más en el Centro de Ciudad? (escoger todo aquello que aplica)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Supermercados/Acceso a productos frescos | <input type="checkbox"/> Restaurantes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Servicio de lavandería/lavandería | <input type="checkbox"/> Acceso gratuito de internet |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ropa/Vestimenta/Accesorios | <input type="checkbox"/> Otros (Especifique por favor): |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cuidado de Salud/Dentista /Farmacia | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Banco | |

7. ¿Qué tan seguro o inseguro se siente usted en las siguientes circunstancias?

	Muy inseguro	Seguro	Muy seguro
a. En el Centro de la Ciudad, por lo general durante el día			
b. En el Centro de la Ciudad, por lo general luego que oscurece			
c. En su vecindario durante el día			
d. En su vecindario durante el día			

8. ¿Comparado hace 3 años, diría usted que el Centro de la Ciudad ha...

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mejorado mucho | <input type="checkbox"/> Declinado algo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mejorado algo | <input type="checkbox"/> Declinado mucho |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Se ha quedado casi igual | <input type="checkbox"/> No vivió aquí hace 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mejorado mucho | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mejorado algo | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Se ha quedado casi igual | |

9. ¿Por lo general y considerando todo, qué tan satisfecho diría usted que se siente viviendo en el Centro de la Ciudad?

Muy satisfecho
 Satisfecho
 Neutral

Insatisfecho
 Muy insatisfecho

10. Si usted tuviera que elegir, ¿usted continuaría viviendo en el área del Centro de la Ciudad?

Sí

No

No es seguro

11. ¿Hasta qué grado SE SIENTE USTED PARTE del Nuevo desarrollo en el área céntrica? Diría usted que...

En gran parte
 Hasta cierto punto
 Hasta un punto muy limitado

De ninguna manera
 No está seguro

12. ¿Hay algo que piensa usted que la personas y los negocios en el Centro de la Ciudad puedan hacer para que ésta sea un mejor lugar para vivir?

Ahora, le queremos hacer algunas preguntas sobre usted y su casa:

13. ¿Cuál es su edad? _____

14. ¿Cuántas personas de las siguientes edades viven en su casa? Incluya el número dentro de cada espacio en la línea correspondiente a sus edades.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| a. <input type="checkbox"/> Nacimiento- 4 | e. <input type="checkbox"/> 40 - 49 |
| b. <input type="checkbox"/> 5 - 18 | f. <input type="checkbox"/> 50 - 64 |
| c. <input type="checkbox"/> 19 - 29 | g. <input type="checkbox"/> 65 o más |
| d. <input type="checkbox"/> 30 - 39 | |

15. ¿Qué raza se considera usted? (Marcar todo lo que aplica)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Amerindio o Nativo de Alaska | <input type="checkbox"/> Blanco |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asiático, Indio Asiático o Isleño Pacífico | <input type="checkbox"/> Más de una raza |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Negro o Afroamericano | <input type="checkbox"/> Otro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

16. Es usted Hispano o Latino?

Sí No



13. What is your gender? _____ Male _____ Female _____ Other
14. What is the highest level of education completed by you and the adults in your household? Include the number of adults in each group on the line corresponding to their highest levels of education.
- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| _____ Did not attend high school | - | Associate's Degree |
| _____ Some high school | - | Bachelor's Degree |
| _____ High school diploma or GED | - | Master's degree or higher |
| _____ Some college | | |
15. Do you own or rent the home you live in now?
- _____ Own _____ Rent _____ Other arrangement
16. How long have you lived in this residence?
- _____ Years _____ Months
17. What is your total household income of all adults living in your household?
- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| _____ Less than \$25,000 | _____ \$75,000 - \$99,999 |
| _____ \$25,000 - \$34,999 | _____ \$100,000 - \$124,999 |
| _____ \$35,000 - \$49,999 | _____ \$125,000 - \$149,999 |
| _____ \$50,000 - \$74,999 | _____ \$150,000 or more |
18. For each adult living in your household, how many are (indicate only one option for each adult):
- | | |
|--|---|
| _____ Working (full time) | _____ Not working but seeking employment |
| _____ Working (part time) | _____ Retired |
| _____ Not working but not seeking employment | _____ In school/training program (full time) employment |
19. For each adult in your household who is not working at least full-time but seeking employment, which of the following affect their ability to find and/or maintain employment?
- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| _____ Personal circumstances (ex: criminal background, disability, mental health, etc.) | _____ Availability of child care |
| _____ Inadequate Transportation | _____ Other (please specify): |
| _____ Inadequate education /training | _____ |
| _____ Language barrier | _____ |

Thank you for completing this survey.

**Please return the completed survey in the postage-paid envelope by June 15 to:
 Planning Bureau, City of Allentown
 435 Hamilton Street
 Allentown, PA 18101**

17. ¿Cuál es su género? _____ Masculino _____ Femenino _____ Otro
18. ¿Cuál es el nivel de educación más alto que ha completado usted y los adultos en su casa? Incluya el número de adultos en cada grupo en la línea correspondiente a su nivel más alto de educación.
- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| _____ No asistió a escuela secundaria (superior) | _____ Grado Asociada |
| _____ Algo de escuela secundaria (superior) | _____ Grado de Bachillerato |
| _____ Diploma de escuela secundaria (superior) o o GED | _____ Grado de Maestría o más alto |
| _____ Alguna universidad | |
19. ¿Usted alquila o es propietario de la casa donde vive ahora?
- _____ Propietario _____ Alquila _____ Otro acuerdo
20. ¿Cuánto tiempo ha vivido en esta residencia?
- _____ Años _____ Meses
21. ¿Cuál es el total de ingresos de todos los adultos que viven en su casa?
- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| _____ Menos de \$25,000 | _____ \$75,000 - \$99,999 |
| _____ \$25,000 - \$34,999 | _____ \$100,000 - \$124,999 |
| _____ \$35,000 - \$49,999 | _____ \$125,000 - \$149,999 |
| _____ \$50,000 - \$74,999 | _____ \$150,000 ó más |
22. Para cada adulto que está viviendo en su casa, cuantos están (indique solo una opción por cada adulto):
- | | |
|---|---|
| _____ Trabajando (tiempo completo) | _____ No trabaja, pero está buscando empleo |
| _____ Trabajando (tiempo parcial) | _____ Retirado |
| _____ No está trabajando, pero no está buscando trabajo | _____ En la escuela/programa de entrenamiento (tiempo completo) |
23. Por cada adulto en su casa que **no** está trabajando al menos tiempo completo, pero está buscando empleo, ¿cuáles de las siguientes afecta su habilidad para encontrar y/o mantener empleo?
- | | |
|---|--|
| _____ Circunstancias personales (ej. Antecedentes penales, incapacidad, salud mental, etc.) | _____ Disponibilidad de cuidado de niños |
| _____ Transportación inadecuada | _____ Otro (especifique por favor): |
| _____ Educación/Entrenamiento Inadecuado | _____ |
| _____ Barrera de idioma | _____ |

Gracias por completar esta encuesta.

Por favor devuelva la encuesta completada dentro del sobre pre-dirigido y ya estampado para el 15 de Junio de 2017 a:

**Planning Bureau, City of Allentown
435 Hamilton Street**

Allentown, PA 18101